

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19-20, 1970

Established 1837

OTHER—PARIS, Fair, misty.  
Tomorrow similar.  
LONDON: Cloudy, misty.  
52-58 (11-5). Tomorrow: Brie  
temp. 52-58 (11-5). CRAN-  
FORD: Sunny. Temp. 50-52  
TOPEKA: Cloudy. Temp. 45-50  
Day temp. 50-55 (10-5).  
AL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria .....	10 S.	Italy .....	10 S.
Belgium .....	10 S.	Japan .....	10 S.
Denmark .....	10 S.	South Africa .....	10 S.
France .....	10 S.	Spain .....	10 S.
Germany .....	10 S.	Sweden .....	10 S.
Greece .....	10 S.	Switzerland .....	10 S.
Ireland .....	10 S.	Turkey .....	10 S.
Israel .....	10 S.	U.S. Military .....	10 S.
Lebanon .....	10 S.	Yugoslavia .....	10 S.

## Issues Plan to Destroy Biological Warfare Stocks

Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Army will start the nation's deadly germ warfare weapons early next year, to do the job with safety and security. The Army announced today that it had approved the plan for safe disposal of biological and chemical weapons.

The plans, however, have already been reviewed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and by the Department of Agriculture. Defense officials say that they expect no problems and believe that the work will get under way early in 1971.

Lt. Col. Gerald G. Watson, who is in charge of the disposal project, refused to say at a press briefing how much and what types of material would be destroyed or what types of weapons were involved. He claimed that this information was classified, pointing out that the Army would continue to do research into defenses against germ warfare agents and, thus, did not wish to disclose too much about them.

It is generally known, however, that these agents include anthrax, botulism, tularemia and encephalitis. A variety of small bombs, artillery shells, grenades and hand-held weapons have been developed to carry them. But Pentagon officials say that a National Security Council study last year cast considerable doubt on the reliability and usefulness of these weapons and on the need for any major war deterrent other than the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

Col. Watson said that the weapons would also be destroyed. President Nixon renounced use of biological weapons—live micro-organisms—for offensive or retaliatory purposes by this country on Nov. 30, 1969, and expanded that ban to include toxins—dead but poisonous bacteria products—in February of this year.

Since then, however, the White House has been criticized (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



CAMP DAVID, Md.—President Nixon (left) and Prime Minister Heath stroll along a quiet road Friday, when they wound up two days of talks. Story, Page 2.

## Spain Split In Cabinet Is Reported

All-Day Meeting On Basques' Fate

By Anatole Shub and Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Dec. 18 (WP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's cabinet met today for an all-day session to discuss the Basque political crisis that is moving toward a climax.

The meeting appeared to be concerned with two principal issues: the fate of the 16 Basque nationalists tried in Burgos last week and a political report to be delivered Monday to the Cortes (parliament) by Gen. Franco's chief deputy, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco.

Although cabinet meetings here normally end shortly after noon, today's session was continuing well after midnight, and informed sources indicated that a serious debate was in progress.

There was still no word from Burgos on when the five military judges, who have been considering the Basque nationalist case since Dec. 9, would announce the sentences. The death penalty has been asked for six of the defendants, and officials here concede that the government is seriously divided as to whether death sentences, if pronounced, should be carried out.

As chief of state, Gen. Franco has the power to commute death sentences, and has in fact commuted several in recent years. Although international pressure for clemency has been strong, hard-line elements here fear that leniency might be interpreted by the regime's opponents as a show of weakness.

## Warsaw Tension Is Growing As Fighting Reports Flow In

Protests Said To Be Slated For Capital

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 18 (NYT)—Reports of anti-government clashes in Polish cities continued to reach Warsaw tonight as some areas remained sealed off in the fifth day of unrest.

Tension began to rise in the capital, until now unaffected by the incidents, with rumors that demonstrations were planned for tomorrow in outlying factory areas.

Most of the northern Baltic area remained sealed off tonight, even though life was said by the government to have returned to normal in two ports, Gdansk and Gdynia.

[The Associated Press, however, quoted Gdansk radio as saying tonight that troops and police had battled their way into the Gdynia shipyards against the opposition of angry mobs.]

[The radio, which AP said was quoting two local newspapers, added: "The threat of destruction of two days ago has transformed itself into an attack of a several-thousand-strong crowd against the units of the army and militia, the leading plants and important municipal objects."]



STREET FURY—A building in Szczecin showing the scars of Poland's disorders.

## Witnesses Tell of the Uprisings

Tanks moved against the population to give them a shock. The people fled to avoid being run over. But a mother and her child, were unable to make it. An oncoming tank struck both of them. A young soldier, standing nearby and watching, broke into tears.

By David Binder

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BONN, Dec. 18 (NYT)—Eyewitness reports of yesterday's bloody clashes between demonstrators and heavily armed security forces in Poland's northwestern cities of Szczecin and Slupsk were carried today by Scandinavian news media.

A Swedish radio reporter, Anders Thunberg, said he saw several thousand demonstrators, many of them water-front workers, set fire to a district headquarters of the Communist party, as well as to buildings housing the criminal police and the civil police, in Szczecin, formerly the German city of Stettin, near the German border.

Jacob Andersen, a reporter for the Danish newspaper Ekstra-Bladet, telephoned Copenhagen that in Slupsk, 145 miles east of Szczecin, there was a demonstration of sympathy last night for the Gdansk protesters of Monday and Tuesday. He said militiamen stormed the center of the city of 53,000 and clubbed down everyone in their path.

A third Scandinavian newsman, Farel Utzon Buch, sent Copenhagen's tabloid BT a cable from Gdynia, saying he had seen an armored column move against a large crowd there on Wednesday. The armored force fired into the throng with light weapons, he said.

Mr. Thunberg's report from Szczecin was the most detailed. He telephoned it to Stockholm this morning from the Baltic ferry that he boarded last night on the Pomeranian coast. As translated by the West German news agency, DPA, he reported: "It happened on the street right in front of the burning party headquarters in Szczecin. Tanks moved against the population to give them a shock. The people fled to avoid being run over. But a mother and her child, were unable to make it. An oncoming tank struck both of them. A young soldier, standing nearby and watching, broke into tears."

The Swedish reporter said that the trouble began yesterday morning when Szczecin's shipyard workers got word of the clashes earlier in the week between security forces and their fellow workers in the Polish ports of Gdynia and Gdansk, the former German city of Danzig. He estimated that roughly one-third of Szczecin's 22,000 shipyard and dock workers stayed home. Many of those who showed up gathered to demonstrate instead of work. By noon 1,000 stood on the left bank of the Oder River, preparing to march on the party headquarters about five blocks away.

"Behind all this violent protest," he said, "could be traced a spontaneous demonstration that changed Szczecin from a very quiet city into a place of chaos."

Allihamen gained control in the area only after fighting their way into Gdansk's Lenin yards and Gdynia's Lenin yards. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Thalidomide Trial Includes in West Germany

By Joe Alex Morris

COLOGNE, Dec. 18 (AP)—The thalidomide trial, the longest criminal trial in German history, is continuing today in a hall in a small suburb.

One of the key charges made by the prosecution was that Chemie Gruenthal not only sought to cover up these reports but continued to promote its product as perfectly safe. Unorthodox methods were employed, including bribery and influence peddling, according to the indictment.

## Hanoi Charges U.S. Raids North

TOKYO, Dec. 18 (AP)—North Vietnam said U.S. planes again attacked North Vietnam this week.

Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, said, "On Dec. 15, the U.S. sent aircraft to rocket Thanh Yen village, Dien Bien Phu district, Lai Chau Province in North Vietnam."

"On Dec. 18, the U.S. again sent B-52s to bombard Huong Lap village in the northern part of the Demilitarized Zone."

## Algeria Protest on Conditions In Schools Ends in a Riot

ALGERIA, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Students protesting conditions in Algerian schools battled with police here today when officers tried to break up the demonstration.

Several students were arrested and some injured slightly during brief but intense street fights, police said. The youths threw missiles and beat on the sides of police cars while the police waded into the demonstrators flailing truncheons.

Two journalists also were arrested during the battle in which students fled from police and then returned to taunt the officers. The journalists were a French photographer of the Associated Press and an Algerian writer for Revolution Africaine, the newspaper of the ruling National Liberation Front party.

## Two Soviet Units Based in Poland

LONDON, Dec. 18 (NYT)—Only two of the 31 divisions which the Soviet Union maintains in Eastern Europe under the Warsaw Pact are in Poland, according to the Institute for Strategic Studies.

The largest Soviet force in Eastern Europe is in East Germany, where 20 divisions are stationed. There are four in Hungary and five in Czechoslovakia. No Russian naval units are known to be based in Poland.

Prague Imprisons American For Past Radio Europe Job  
PRAGUE, Dec. 18 (Reuters)—out any subversive activity in Czechoslovakia itself. But Czechoslovak law does not distinguish between crimes committed in the country and those committed abroad.

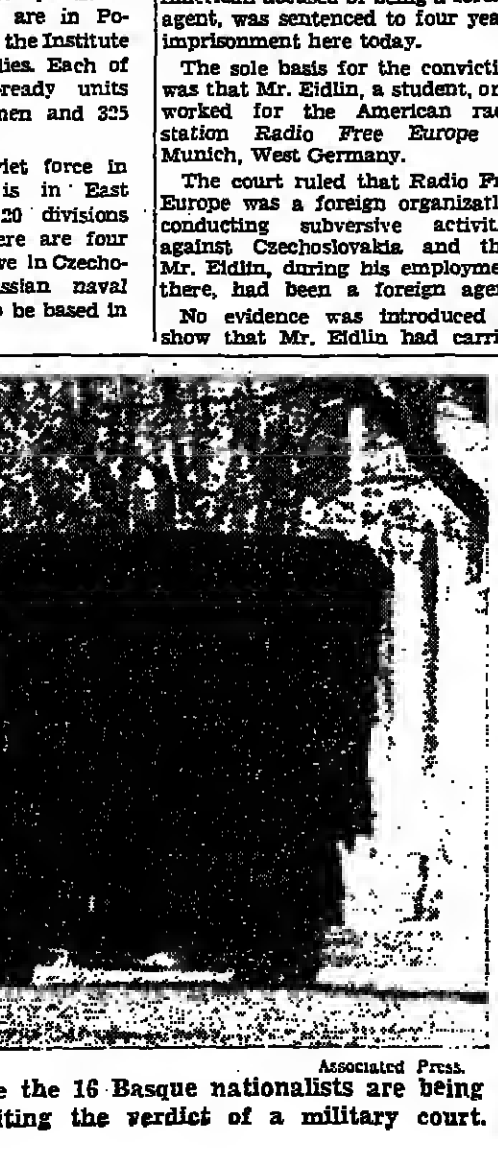
## Prague Imprisons American For Past Radio Europe Job

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Radio Free Europe, which is financed by a number of large American business and private contributions, broadcasts news reports, cultural and entertainment programs to Eastern Europe. It also conducts research into East European political, economic and social developments.

## CAUTION THROUGH CONTROL—Spanish Civil Guards

the prison where the 16 Basque nationalists are being held while awaiting the verdict of a military court.









## Trade and Textile Import Quotas Facing Filibuster in U.S. Senate

Rank C. Porter  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (WP).—The Senate today is expected to vote on a bill to set textile import quotas for 1971, but it faces a strong possibility of a filibuster.

The bill, which would set quotas for 1971, is expected to pass the House, but it faces a strong possibility of a filibuster in the Senate. The bill would set quotas for 1971, but it faces a strong possibility of a filibuster in the Senate.

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## Mitchell Says U.S. Will Sue More Firms for Pollution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell today promised more anti-pollution lawsuits and intensified government action in the "whole environment quality area."

The suits were filed, Mr. Mitchell said, at the request of the new Environmental Protection Agency, headed by William D. Ruckelshaus, a former assistant attorney general.

The bill would set quotas for 1971, but it faces a strong possibility of a filibuster in the Senate. The bill would set quotas for 1971, but it faces a strong possibility of a filibuster in the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell said, "Until he gets to the point where he is doing something improper, and he has not come anywhere near reaching that point, he can say anything he wants to."

Mr. Mitchell said today that he has received "1,000-percent cooperation" from Mr. Hoover.

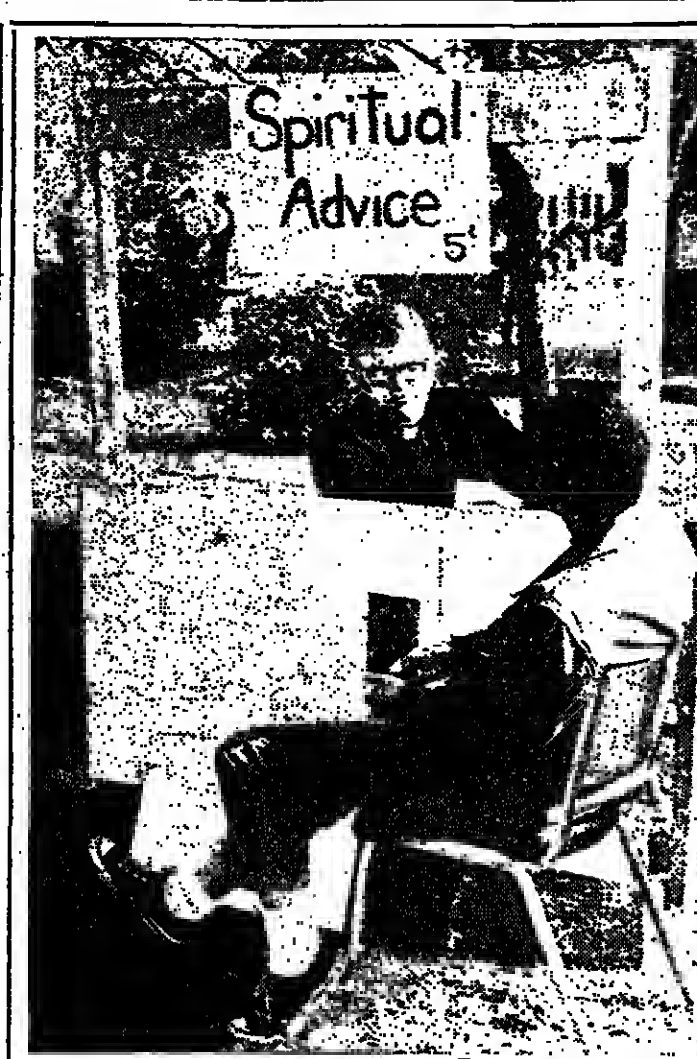
## Army Denies Illinois Spying Allegations

But Senate Committee  
Pursues Investigation

By Michael Geiler  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (WP).—The Senate Committee on Intelligence today denied the Army's charge that a former Army intelligence agent had spied on three well-known Illinois Democrats.

Mr. Resor's denial yesterday came in response to charges by a former Army intelligence agent that were disclosed Wednesday by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights.

Mr. Ervin's disclosure also drew a strong White House response on Thursday when press secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters that the President "totally, completely and unequivocally" opposed spying by the military on civilian political figures.



THE DOCTOR IS IN—As many good things in life, this stand at Loyola University, in Westchester, Calif., was inspired by a comic strip. But it's no joke. Father Tom Higgins, assistant chaplain at the school, says business is booming; and he gives trading stamps.

## Dissidents Stage Own Session of Children's Parley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—A chaotic rump session of the White House Conference on Children adopted last night resolutions against the Vietnam war and the supersonic transport plane and for programs "to feed all the hungry people in America."

The session, attended by about 1,000 of the 4,000 registered delegates, was called by a coalition of dissatisfied groups "to talk about overriding issues that have been bypassed at this conference."

But those who convened the session were upstaged quickly by self-styled representatives of blacks, women, Spanish-speaking delegates and youth who argued for about two hours over who would chair the meeting.

## Pollution Fine Of 1773 Paid

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Compensation for a major pollution offense that occurred nearly 200 years ago was made this week by the Superior Tea and Coffee Co.

The company sent a check in the amount of \$41.15 shillings and 1 penny to Mayor Kevin White of Boston "for pollution damages incurred to Boston Harbor" during the Dec. 16, 1773, Boston Tea Party.

taken by Arlene Harris Tyler, dean of the Baltimore Bible College, who pleaded with the group to "do something for our children."

## Massive Magnet Can Heat Gases Hotter Than Sun

LIVERMORE, Calif., Dec. 18 (UPI).—A massive magnet capable of heating gases to temperatures 20 times hotter than the sun for one-second periods has passed its first tests, scientists announced today.

The 13-ton "Baseball II" magnet is designed to meet two of the three requirements for harnessing the power of the hydrogen bomb for generation of electricity.

The three criteria for achieving a controlled thermonuclear reaction—in which light atoms such as hydrogen and helium are fused with a tremendous outpouring of energy—are time, temperature and density.

Scientists at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, an Atomic Energy Commission facility operated by the University of California, said Baseball II will form a "magnetic bottle" in which the temperature and time requirements are met.

This will allow concentration on building up the density of hot gases—or plasmas—trapped inside the magnetic field of the six-foot-diameter, superconducting magnet which got its name because it is shaped like the seam of a baseball.

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## N.Y. Court Upholds Refusal To Hire a Man With a Beard

By Will Lissner  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—The full bench of the New York Court of Appeals has ruled that it is no violation of a person's human rights to refuse to employ a bearded man because he is not clean-shaven.

The state's highest court handed down the decision in the case of an orthodox Moslem, Abdullah Ibrahim, who contended without contest that his religion required him to wear his beard.

But four Jewish organizations, submitting briefs as friends of the court, pointed out that the situation affects equally those Orthodox Jews who interpret their religious laws as requiring them to wear beards, members of other sects with proscriptions against shaving, as well as persons who prefer to be bearded rather than beardless as an element of their life style.

Mr. Ibrahim became a cause célèbre when he applied to Eastern Greyhound Lines for a job as a baggage clerk. He apparently was otherwise satisfactory, but he was told that men in that job, as a matter of company policy, had to be clean-shaven.

Required by Creed  
Mr. Ibrahim explained that his religion required him to wear his beard but the company representative replied that the company regulation was explicit:

"A good clean appearance must be presented at all times when dealing with the public. The men will be freshly shaven and with reasonable haircuts."



## 'Trafalgar square' Take it home with an Asahi Pentax

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COLLECTIONS  
SPRING-SUMMER 1971

**ROME**

JANUARY 15 - 22

THE FOUR SEASONS  
OF BEAUTY IN ITALY

January  
the Italian high fashion designers for ladies  
and men unveil their spring-summer  
collections to press and buyers.  
Showings take place in  
the individual fashion houses in Rome

July  
the high fashion fall-winter  
collections are held in Rome.  
Identical procedure as for the above.

April  
the rendez-vous is at Palazzo Pitti  
in Florence. The high fashion designers  
present their budget-priced ready-to-wear  
lines for fall and winter. Featuring  
also the best of Italy's boutique  
and knitwear styles.

October  
once again the action is at Palazzo Pitti  
with presentations of designer's spring-  
summer ready-to-wear, boutique  
fashion and knitwear.

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## Moon Strolls Are Resumed By Lunokhod

Buggy Has Covered  
1,118 Yards to Date

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union's lunar buggy, Lunokhod-1, has covered 1,118 yards so far in roving about the surface of the moon, Tass reported today.

The eight-wheeled vehicle—the first to travel on the lunar surface—moved 300 yards today and transmitted new pictures of the moon's Sea of Rain back to earth. Tass, the official news agency, said the moon buggy moved about again today without a hitch after four days during which it had remained parked to take scientific measurements.

For its latest outing, Lunokhod's earth-based drivers guided it in a southerly direction across shallow dips, and maneuvered it around boulders.

The moon buggy arrived on the moon aboard the Soviet spaceship Luna-17 on Nov. 17. All its instruments and on-board systems continue to function normally, Tass said.

The moon buggy, powered with batteries charged by the sun's rays, has already endured the bitter cold of one 14-day lunar night, and afterward seemed none the worse for it.

The Bochum space observatory in West Germany estimated today that Lunokhod-1 would have to sit out another lunar night from Dec. 23 to Jan. 7. It is not known by Westerners how long the Russians will keep it maneuvering.

The vehicle is fitted with French-made reflectors which have been bouncing back laser beams to observatories in the Crimea and southern France to measure radio interference between earth and the moon. Lunokhod also samples the moon soil and maps the surface.

### Venus-7 Report

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI).—The latest probe of Venus by a spacecraft determined that the planet rotates once every 243 earth days and nights, the Russians said today. The military newspaper Red Star included this information in its summary of data radioed to earth by Venus-7. The unmanned Russian craft parachuted onto Venus last Tuesday and signaled earth for 35 minutes.

"It was also discovered the sun rises and sets only twice during the Venus year, and that the planet's axis is perpendicular to its orbit, meaning there is no change of seasons on Venus," Red Star said.

Surface temperatures and pressures, which presumably contributed to the silencing of Venus-7, were determined to be 933 degrees Fahrenheit and 100 atmospheres, it said.

While there appeared no possibility of any life whatever on the surface, it said, Prof. D. Markovitch thinks it is possible organisms live in the clouds above Venus.

## Women's Lib Groups Bring Lesbian Issue Out in Open

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—The lesbian issue, which has been hidden away like a demerol child ever since the women's liberation movement came into being in 1969, was brought out of the closet yesterday.

Nine leaders of the movement held a news conference at the Washington Square Methodist Church to express their "solidarity with the struggle of homosexuals to attain their liberation in a sexist society."

The conference was prompted by an article in the Behavior section of the Dec. 14 issue of Time magazine, which said that Kate Millett, author of "Sexual Politics" and one of the chief theoreticians of the movement, had probably "discredited herself as a spokeswoman for her cause" because she disclosed at a recent meeting that she was bisexual.

The 36-year-old Miss Millett, sitting in the center of the leaders at a table in the front of the church, read a statement that she said had been prepared last Monday night at a meeting of about 30 women representing such groups as the National Organization for Women, Radical Lesbians, Columbia Women's Liberation and Daughters of Bilitis.

### Common Goal

The statement said, in part: "Women's liberation and homosexual liberation are both struggling towards a common goal: a society free from defining and categorizing people by virtue of gender and/or sexual preference. 'Lesbian' is a label used as a psychic weapon to keep women locked into their male-defined 'feminine role.' The essence of that role is that a woman is defined in terms of her relationship to men. A woman is called a lesbian when she functions autonomously. Women's autonomy is what women's liberation is all about."

Standing behind Miss Millett as she spoke were about 50 women and supporters, who frequently interrupted her statement with cheers. Other leaders in the group were Gloria Steinem, the journalist; Ruth Simpson, president of the New York chapter of Daughters of Bilitis; Florence Kennedy, Betty Kempton and Brown Miller, journalists and members of New York Radical Feminists; and Ivy Botkin, Dolores Alexander and Ti-Grace Atkinson, of NOW.

"It's not quite my position," Miss



**SALT TRIO**—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen (right) speaking yesterday during the closing ceremony of the current SALT session. With him are, at left, U.S. negotiator Gerard Smith, and Vladimir Semenov, chief of the Soviet delegation.

## Furtseva Warns U.S. on Cultural Exchange Strain

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI).—The Soviet minister of culture said today that the entire Soviet-American cultural exchange was in jeopardy because of anti-Soviet demonstrations in the United States.

Ekaterrina Furtseva, the minister, said that the cancellation of the scheduled tour of America by the Bolshoi Theater Ballet was caused by the lack of law and order in the United States.

"It is a painstaking effort to create cultural relations with other countries, but this effort can be destroyed in a moment," she added.

## Russians Release 4 Women; Hijack Plot Trial Continues

By Henry Shapiro

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Four women prisoners implicated in the Leningrad trial for the attempted hijacking of a Soviet airliner have been released, Leningrad sources close to the defendants said.

One of the released prisoners is the wife of former air force Maj. Mark Dymshits who, by his own confession, masterminded the plot to force an airplane pilot to fly a passenger plane with some of the defendants aboard to Helsinki.

The other released prisoners are an unidentified pregnant woman

### Next Round in Vienna

## U.S., Russia End SALT Series; Lack of Progress Admitted

HELSINKI, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—

Top American disarmament negotiator Gerard Smith said today that agreement with Russia was possible on curbing the nuclear arms race. But he hinted that the United States saw little progress in the SALT talks here during the last seven weeks.

Mr. Smith and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov held the final meeting of the third round of the Soviet-American talks here today.

Leaving for home shortly afterward, Mr. Smith told reporters, "Agreement is possible," but he did not echo a statement by Mr.

Semenov that their discussions had been useful.

In a statement at the airport, Mr. Smith said that he felt "there has developed a greater understanding of the areas under discussion" at the talks. But the tone of his remarks at a farewell call on Finnish President Urho Kekkonen was fairly cool.

History to Judge

Mr. Smith told President Kekkonen that the two delegations had continued to set forth their views and he trusted that history would judge that our work here has been of benefit to humanity.

Mr. Semenov told the Finnish president that they had discussed a wide range of questions relating to curbing the nuclear arms race and limiting such weapons. "This discussion has been useful," he declared.

The joint communiqué on the top secret and highly technical talks also suggested that there was less agreement than in Vienna last August on the usefulness of the latest round of SALT talks.

It failed to say, as the Vienna statement did, that the talks had been useful for both sides.

Many Issues Weighed

"A wide range of questions dealing with the problem of limiting strategic offensive and defensive armaments was considered," it said. "The exchange further clarified a number of aspects of the matters discussed. Both delegations expressed their determination to pursue the negotiations with the aim of limiting strategic offensive and defensive armaments."

The fourth round of the talks is due to begin in Vienna on March 15, the communiqué said.

### U.S. Tells Firms

## Latest Detergent Chemical Causes Animal Birth Defects

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—First the endocrine glands, the placenta, in detergents pollute the water and kill the fish by stimulating algae growth.

So detergent manufacturers began looking for a substitute. Some chose a chemical called NTA.

Yesterday the U.S. government called in the manufacturers and told them NTA has caused birth defects in animals.

At a closed, high-level meeting at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Surgeon-General Jesse Steinfeld, the government's medical authority, described government studies that seemed to bear out recent warnings that NTA could prove even more dangerous than phosphates.

Meeting Is Confirmed

Officials would confirm only that such a meeting was held, and said there could be an announcement soon.

The warnings about NTA have come from worried environmental scientists. Some have complained that "nothing is known yet" about possible NTA effects on human cells, genes or fetuses.

Despite such doubts, one firm alone—Procter & Gamble—committed itself to replacing 25 percent of the phosphates in its detergents with NTA, and has already made the switch in much of its product. It has called NTA safe "for use at the levels contemplated."

The government studies were made at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences by Dr. Diane Courtney and Dr. Neil Chernoff, who were at the meeting yesterday to tell of two complicated effects of NTA.

Both, according to an informed source, were caused not by NTA directly but by one of its breakdown products, a chemically tight blend of NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid) and cadmium. Chemically, this is called a cadmium chelate.

In both rats and mice, both orally and by injection, the chelate is said to have caused birth defects in a significant number of offspring.

In both, too, it caused what was

### Obituaries

## Oscar Lewis Is Dead; Studied Mexican, Puerto Rican Poor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Oscar Lewis, 55, the anthropologist famous for his unimpeachably vivid, posthumously published accounts of family life among Mexican and Puerto Rican slum dwellers, died here of a heart attack Wednesday.

Mr. Lewis was professor of anthropology at the University of Illinois, at Urbana.

Mr. Lewis, who was a center of dispute in academic circles because of his theory that poverty is an identifiable culture that transcends national differences, expressed his research results in a series of best-selling, prize-winning books. The fruit of long research and careful tape-recording, these books were as compelling to read as suspenseful narrative fiction.

Intimate Portrait

In letting the poor speak for themselves, Mr. Lewis delineated, if nothing else, a starkly intimate portrait of men, women and children whose value system was almost totally a function of their poverty.

Mr. Lewis's first book to receive major attention was "Five Families," published in 1959. It was intended, he said, "to give the reader some glimpses of family life in five (Mexican) families on five perfectly ordinary days."

One of the families was that of Jesus Sanchez, a widower living in a slum hotel in Mexico City with his four children. Becoming virtually a member of the family, Mr. Lewis spent hundreds of hours taping their stories. Edited, the interviews became "The Children of Sanchez," published in 1961.

It received enthusiastic acclaim as well as total disapproval.

Controversial Book

But perhaps Mr. Lewis's most controversial book was "La Vida," published four years ago, and telling the story, in taped monologues, of a former Puerto Rican prostitute, living with her sixth husband, who raised his children as best he could in conditions that were astonishing to many members of the American middle class.

"La Vida" won a national book award. In its introduction, Mr. Lewis elaborated his view of poverty, based on a quarter-century of observation. He wrote:

"I have tried to understand poverty and its associated traits as a culture or, more accurately, as a subculture with its own structure and rationale, as a way of life which is passed down from generation to generation among family lines."

"This view directs attention to the fact that the culture of poverty in modern nations is not only a matter of economic deprivation, of disorganization or of the absence of something."

"It is also something positive and provides some rewards without which the poor could hardly carry on."

Mr. Lewis argued that "the culture of poverty is both an adaptation and a reaction of the poor to their marginal position in a class-stratified, highly individualized, capitalistic society."

According to those who knew

him, Mr. Lewis had an enormous compassion for the people whose ways he recorded. "You can't kid the natives," he once said. "The best thing to do is to spend a great deal of time with the people. They can tell very soon whether or not you accept them as human beings."

Paul V. Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Paul V. Hoagland, who as a medic in the summer of 1943 was credited with saving the life of Ho Chi Minh, the late president of North Vietnam, died unexpectedly Sunday after suffering a heart attack. He died at Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Md.

Mr. Hoagland, 50, had worked for the CIA for the last 24 years. Mr. Hoagland was a member of an eight-man Office of Strategic Services team that was parachuted into Indochina behind Japanese lines shortly before the end of World War II. Its purpose was to help organize and train Viet Minh guerrillas.

The team landed in a jungle clearing near Chi Chi, 75 miles north of Hanoi. Writing in the Aug. 8, 1966, edition of Look magazine, René J. DeGrueneau, also on the team, described the first encounter with Mr. Ho in a secluded, bamboo hut:

"...In the darkest corner of the room lay a pile of bones covered with yellow, dry skin. A pair of bloody eyes stared at us. The man was shaking like a leaf and obviously shivering with high fever. When my eyes had become accustomed to the darkness, I noticed the long, shaggy goatee hanging from a pointed chin."

"[Hoagland] took a quick look and said, 'This man doesn't have long to live.'"

Mr. Hoagland began treating Mr. Ho. Hoagland, Mr. DeGrueneau wrote, speculated that his illness could have been malaria, dengue, dysentery or a combination of all three.

By treating with quinine, sulfa drugs and other medicines, Mr. Hoagland had Mr. Ho on his feet within ten days.

## Emergency Law Closes Eritrea as Rebels Infiltrate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—A new outbreak of guerrilla terrorism in the Ethiopian province of Eritrea has sent thousands of women and children fleeing into neighboring Sudan within the last two months.

The flight to the neighboring African nation spotlights another potentially dangerous area along the strategic Suez Canal-Red Sea waterway which Eritrea flanks along the southwestern coast of the Red Sea.

A Western official of the Ethiopian government proclaimed a state of emergency for two-thirds of Eritrea to maintain law and order "in the face of infiltration by bandits supported by foreign governments."

Guerrilla rebels, fighting force of the Eritrean Liberation Front—ELF—are lined up in an eight-year-old insurgency against the government of Emperor Haile Selassie. Their Arab state backers, including Syria and Libya, have Soviet aid, in some cases. Communist Chinese support, while Emperor Selassie's government has received U.S. military and economic aid for years and a U.S. military advisory group of 100 men is stationed in Ethiopia.

American, 23 Others  
Die in Iran Blast

TEHRAN, Dec. 18 (UPI).—An American technician and 23 Iranian workers were killed yesterday in an explosion which ripped through a gas trunkline linking Iran's southern oilfields with the Soviet Union, the government announced today.

The American was not identified. A government spokesman said he worked for a U.S. firm, the Nipura Co.

The explosion between the Aghajari oilfield and Bid Boland apparently was triggered during a welding operation.

Ten workers were hospitalized.

<p><b>FRANCE-PARIS</b></p> <p><b>THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL</b> 33 Ave. George V, Paris-16 Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.</p>	<p><b>FRANCE-PARIS</b></p> <p><b>ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH</b> 4 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-11 Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.</p>	<p><b>FRANCE-PARIS</b></p> <p><b>ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH</b> 1 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-11 Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.</p>	<p><b>FRANCE-PARIS</b></p> <p><b>ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH</b> 4 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-11 Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sundays 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.</p>
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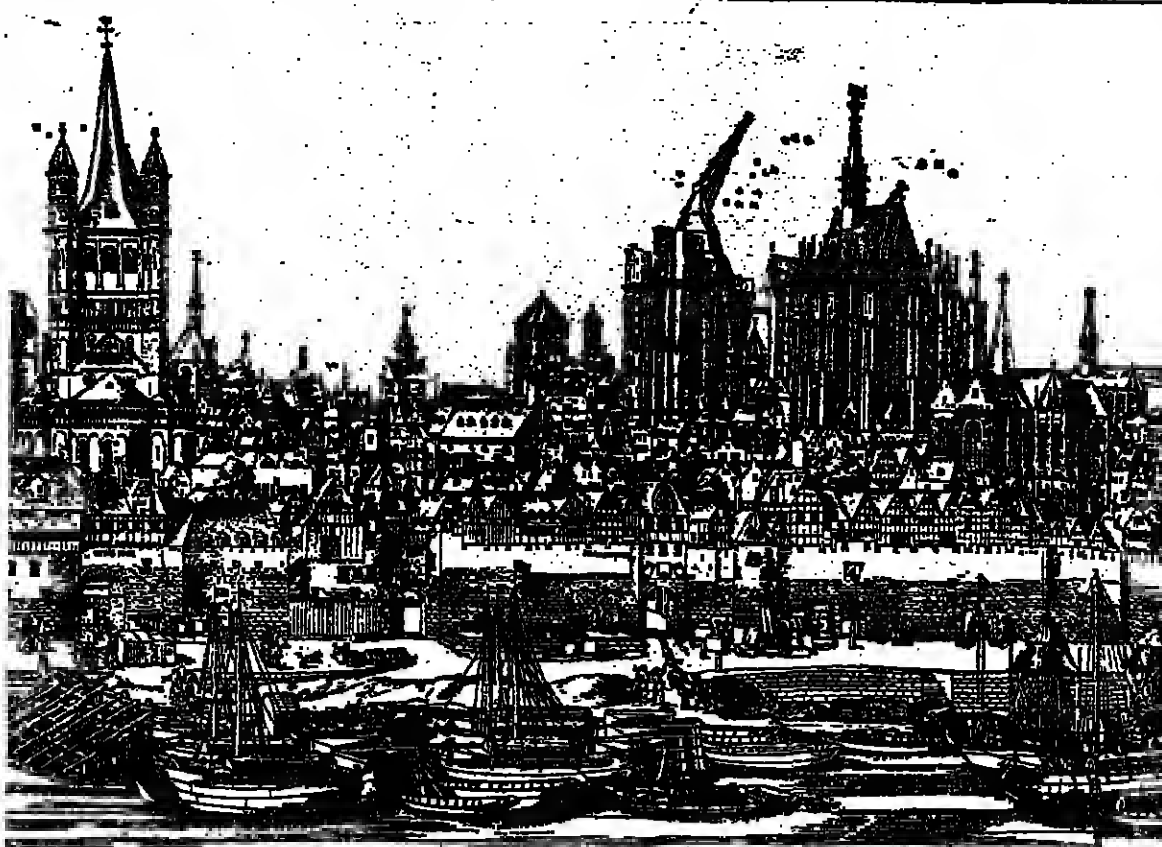
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This woodcut by Anton Wonsam shows Cologne in the late 15th century.

Work on the south tower of the cathedral stopped in 1520 and the gap between the two parts of the building was not filled in until 1842.



## Under the Cathedral: Roman Cologne

By Betty Falkenberg

COLOGNE.—If it isn't a skyscraper going up, it's a parking lot or subway going down. Ever since Cologne was hit by the underground building epidemic now rampant in Germany, pedestrians strolling around that city's august cathedral have been getting an unusual eyeful. A gigantic excavation project, started a year and a half ago for a parking lot and subway, upturned, layer for layer, what may modestly be called a microcosm of Western civilization.

The earliest finds, and those least anticipated in this area, are Neolithic tools and vessels dating back to 3000 B.C. The greatest bulk, however, and the most significant, are from Roman times and, taken together, they supply some missing links in the history of Cologne.

Passing by, any time of day, one could see archaeologists and students scrambling around on their hands and knees; every now and then, a little boy with big dreams would emerge from the depths with the dust of ages clinging to his pants, clutching some tiny fragment of a wall or mosaic he had found and that the field-worker in charge had said he could keep.

From the start, the boardwalks around the cathedral were a peepers' paradise. Not only could one see what was actually going on, but chronological charts and blown-up photos made by hyper-sensitive cameras were posted on site, showing the walls, hypocausts and mosaics in their totality. A foreigner might well be impressed by the educational zeal behind such an endeavor which reached a population that might otherwise never have looked at a Roman vase.

An Exhibition

Now that the labor of love is nearly completed, the results, beautifully arranged, have been put on view to the public at the Kunsthalle (the "Roman Dom" exhibition continues until mid-February).

The finds have stirred up a lot of speculation and laid a lot of ghosts. Among the more interesting facts that have come to light are that Cologne was founded on the site of a double legionary camp. One of these legions, the 19th, was surely part in the Battle of the Teutoburger Woods (A.D. 9). The network of streets laid down at this time was to provide the core of the later Roman city, Colonia Claudia Agrippinensis.

For a long time it was believed that the Merovingian Age brought disaster to Cologne, that swine were brought in to graze, and that the city as such ceased to be. On the contrary, it now seems that Cologne continued to flourish as a city of culture, and that through all the upheavals of history it maintained its cosmopolitan, indeed its Roman, character.

The historical implications of the excavations may be of less interest to the layman than the objects themselves and the colorful pictures they provide of Roman life over the centuries. Every artifact, be it crude or magnificent, has a tale to tell. There is even a riddle, pencilled on slate in horrendously corrupt Latin.

From existing remains it was possible to reconstruct the architectural layout of nearly the whole town during the first and second centuries A.D. The overall plan and the houses themselves turn out to be much like those found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. But the harsher

climate forced concessions. More, and more elaborate heating systems were developed, and in the consequent remodeling, larger units gave way to small.

For sheer looking pleasure, nothing in this exhibit can top the taunting rests of murals found in the luxurious villas replete with little animals, some coy, some ferocious, some simply dazed, and frozen so for all time, or strange fragments of Bacchanalian feasts, griffins and other fabulous creatures. What are they doing up there? Whatever it is, they are certainly having a good time at it, and where the pieces are missing, as in the case of the old sybarite whose face was ripped into by earlier diggers (for sewerage), the imagination gladly fills in.

From earliest times, the Roman streets were lined with arcades, and water from the Elbe mountains was brought by elaborate pipes into the houses. Not far off from the shops and buzz of the city stood a monument to the emperor. One of the most astonishing recent discoveries was a tablet bearing a fully legible inscription with the name of Nero. The tablet probably accompanied a colossal statue. Of the alleged statue itself, nothing remains. It is odd that the tablet survived intact when one remembers that after his death Nero's

name was eradicated from all monuments. Most likely the statue was destroyed, and the tablet simply removed.

A host of cult objects are on exhibition, providing a kaleidoscopic view of the days when the Roman pantheon, local fertility gods, the Christian Jesus, and Mithras were worshipped and tolerated, side by side. Some of the religious objects have marvelous and strange shapes, such as the stone head of Pan, looking inscrutable and stern; or the relief, also in stone, of the birth of the sun god Mithras, small yet mighty.

While no mosaic was found to match the superb quality of the famous second-century Dionysus mosaic in Cologne, some were found in what now turns out to be a neighboring house: one, an attractive swastika-in-reverse motif (viewed nervously by visitors) as well as one showing Mars and Venus (Mars is almost obliterated). In addition, there are beautiful bits of glass and vases, each shard a tome.

The New Look

Around the cathedral, new pipe systems are being laid. Where once Roman citizens in togas walked under the shade of arcades, and where not long ago these same grounds still looked like an unkempt village square, Cologne's citizens of the

70s will whip around crete parvis, led up to calcar steps, and held concrete blocks that into geometric toadstools top.

Below, out of a giant nci, walls cold and yell park lavatories, rolls a nibus, and below it (a trance marked by a ft serpent of a "U"), a me subway (old trolley cars) passengers back and Everywhere, as of old, t motion, activity. Up t parvis are the souvenir On the steps going beggars squat like felle goyles.

A 30 million deutsche (\$8.3 million) project progress. Among other it will bring shoppers to their goal—the Hone Str old Roman landmark go took like London's High (same name). Meanw concrete slabs aroun cathedral block, off whol of that structure from t that one no longer has t ing that it has grown ou ground or that it is r into the sky. It is just s in a gray-stack.

Finally, as the last n hammered into boards the parking lot one wat. Rom am Dom makes r chrome am Dom, ar wonders, is this the last

## Stein Paintings in New York

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK (NYT).—Gertrude Stein threw down her knife and fork at the dinner table when brother Leo announced he'd bought Picasso's 1905 nudelet, "Young Girl With a Basket of Flowers." "Now you're spoiled my appetite," she said, according to his later recollection. "I hated that picture with feet like a monkey's."

But Leo, who reportedly had paid \$20 for the painting, left it with Gertrude when in 1914 he quit the Paris ménage they shared with her friend, Alice B. Toklas. And in 1968, 22 years after Gertrude's death, the "Young Girl" and 46 other works by Picasso and Juan Gris still left in her collection were bought for about \$5 million by a group of trustees of the Museum of Modern Art. The buyers divided their haul by drawing lots, and Gertrude's apocryphal maiden wound up in the possession of David Rockefeller, MOMA's board chairman. Pre-paying the \$5 million, he got it for about 50,000 times the price that Leo paid.

Now the "Young Girl" is a star of "Four Americans in Paris: The Collections of Gertrude Stein and Her Family," opening tomorrow at the Museum of Modern Art. The show, consisting of Gertrude's pictures and nearly 200 other works once owned by the Steins—Gertrude, Leo, their brother Michael and his wife Sarah—pays tribute to these salty siblings and their evangelism in spreading the gospel of modern art. The works came from all over the United States and 11 other countries, including the Soviet Union (two Picassos, accompanied by a curator, arrived from Leningrad's Hermitage Museum).

Dispersed

Although the Steins acquired their Cezannes, Renoirs, Matises and Picassos with facility, often buying them hot off the easel, getting them all together again has not been easy. "We didn't realize when Gertrude's estate was purchased how many things had been owned by the Steins, or how widely dispersed they were," says Margareta Potter, associate curator in MOMA's department of painting and sculpture who is directing the show. "Even though we managed to round up about 225 works, there are more than 100 we know of that were unavailable for loan."

Gertrude herself sold several Picassos, for instance, when Leo departed; and in the 30s, fretting over the non-publication of her work, she issued it on her own with money from the sale of Picasso's "Woman With a Fan" to an American dealer. In 1921 Leo, who had



Gertrude Stein in the 1930s.

stopped collecting the masters for a number of reasons (one was his dislike for cubism), disposed of a batch of works through the famous American collector, Dr. Albert Barnes. The Michael Steins went back home to San Francisco in 1933, and after Michael's death three years later, Sarah sold their magnificent Matisse collection piecemeal.

Miss Potter began her search last January by studying with a magnifying glass a series of photos of the Stein apartments that showed their art-plastered walls. Identifying each work she combed books for indications of its present whereabouts. A reproduction of Manet's "Ball Scene," for in-

stance, was credited to a collector. His address was listed by the Norwegian consulate here, but the or was no longer alive. ar son had moved to Sweden, nally tracked down, he se Manet.

Miss Potter also fou lovely Bonnard" once ow Leo in Australia's Nation lery of Victoria, and w prised by a New York coll appearance with Picassos ings he'd bought from Toklas after Gertrude's. The Russian loans we toughest, though. They finally arranged throu MOMA trustee, who r vast capitalist enterpris Wall Street.

## French TV in Breton

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Breton-speaking residents of Rennes, V and Brest, France, will have an opportunity to watch monthly telecasts in their native language, beginning Jan. 7, announcement of the regional telecasts was made yesterday by the ORTF in Rennes.

The ORTF (Comité d'Etudes et de Liaison des Bretons—Study and Liaison Committee for Breton) has been asking for such telecasts since 1962. The 15-r news-magazine analysis programs will be called "Breiz e (Brittany Wants to Live) and will be produced by radio p allies who are already broadcasting in the Breton language

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## MARKET

## Soaring for Japanese Painting

By Souren Melikian

Dec. 18.—The current exhibition of paintings from the so-called Ukiyo-e school—better known for its "Great Paul's," Great Russell Street, sets of only 16 works. Such a small lot in itself a striking comment on interest in Japanese art as a

ago, no dealer would have felt that such connoisseurs by offering them from a category that was hardly "Art." Quite possibly, the names of artists to whom the paintings are sold not even have been mentioned. It would have meant very little indeed to public. Toyoharu (1736-1814), or 1825), who specialized in theatrical scenes, were virtually unknown to all but a few had heard of Eishi, a newly aster of 19th-century painting.

course, would have been vastly different. A couple of extremely good pieces, included in the exhibition and as early as 1850, are of 100 each. They are unretouched—by for this kind of painting—and y gives them an additional value. In early 1960s the price would have been or an eighth of the present evaluation.

ctors have contributed, over the extraordinary rise in price. First has been the growing popularity of collectors. But artists who made stunted. Thus it was inevitable that of the Ukiyo-e printmakers would feel the market for paintings from and by the same artists.

## Esoteric Tastes

contributing factor has been a development of exotics among people with a lot of money. It might be said that, 1960, tastes in Europe and America affluent few—were conventional in judging from art. The Japanese, the uristic included, works from the 7, Impressionism up to a point, a late Chinoiserie, all of which the then-favored "boudoir" atmosphere the early 1960s the scale of changed drastically. Archaic art (ans; Cycladic; Cretan or Sardinian very from the third millennium B.C. atolla; Chinese bronzes), primitive expressionists works have all been. A search for shock value would been the motive.

"shock" is the characteristic that primitive arts share with satirical—Rowland's drawings in 18th-land, Daumier's bronzes in 19th-ure. For these latter, prices have to 15 times in the past decade, ainting of the Ukiyo-e school easily ew tastes.

an extraordinary painting at Kegan g "The Subjugation of the English" owners call it. Three Europeans ps of their heads shaved in the e. Behind them, a retainer holds ord in a rather threatening manner, alf shamed-faced grin distorts the Europeans while a Mephistophelian, upon the verge of the retainer, intensely in the face, an uncommon in the movement, all ideally new esthetics. Some years ago, the ists would not have found favor with money to buy. The new tastes doubt, for the \$1,900 price tag of a painting.

ating to compare this English exhibi- show of Japanese paintings from idhist school at Jeanette Ostier's gal- des Voies, in Paris. The Buddhist entirely derived from the Chinese e 17th century, hence based on free- ing with bold, dark strokes quickly



Painting from the Ukiyo-e school of a courtesan, 17th century, at Kegan Paul's.

Calligraphy plays a major role in Zen art and, quite often, drawings verge on pure abstraction. Here, in the hands of Buddhist monks with an esoteric turn of mind, we have the last of the Eastern tradition evolving freely and achieving revolutionary results—as opposed to the style of the painters of the Ukiyo-e school who worked for the newly affluent Japanese of the 18th and 19th century, a society already bearing the stamp of European influence.

That these two so utterly different schools could have flourished in the same country at the same time is hard to believe—as hard to believe, say, as the coexistence of modern abstraction and neo-realism will seem two or three hundred years from now.

A very unusual sale of avant-garde art is to be held at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, by Maître Binchoe on Dec. 22. The catalogue gives the title as "Peinture Future d'Aujourd'hui" (Today's Painting of the Future) and lists 107 lots, beginning with work by Arnais—born in Madrid in 1896, no first name—and ending with Kifra—no first name, no nationality and no date of birth.

The catalogue is intriguing, to say the least. Each artist is introduced by a short text. Several indications. At least this is what the following text (here translated from the French), in the left-hand corner of a page introducing us to Mr. Duflo, would seem to suggest: "Open the box to let the grass grow—let the grass grow to open the box—Open the grass, to let the box grow—So as to leave the grass, let the box open..." (there are 18 more lines). On the right-hand side of the page is a photograph—or so it seemed—showing an open coffin with two ties hanging from the rim, the shadow of a third, and the suggestion of the shadow of a fourth. A man stands with one hand resting on one of the ties. Perhaps the photograph was cropped—only half of the man's face and body is visible. The picture is called "2, 3, 4 Cravates, Mai 1967."

## Around the European Art Galleries

## PARIS

Five American Artists, A l'archifleur, 28 Rue du Vert-Bois, Paris, to Jan. 5.

This little gallery is off the beaten track (near the Temple Métro stop) and was recently created by a group of young enthusiasts who took over a plumber's den and did all the necessary masonry themselves. The present exhibition includes drawings, collages, gouaches and oils by five young American women: Lieby Miedema, Lynn Suterick, Nora Kersh, Rosilka Raditsa and Peggy Smith. The works are in small format and abstract in style. Both Miedema and Raditsa have an eloquent graphic gift and an ability to convey interesting ambiguities of perspective. Smith's work is more expressionistic and raw in color—constructions and Suterick, who is primarily a poet, is represented by a batch of collages.

Assa, Galerie Jacob, 38 Rue Jacob, Paris, to Jan. 11.

Oils on paper by Genevieve Assa, whose larger works are currently being exhibited at the CIVA, 11 Rue Berryer. Assa has something of Turner's concern with light, but she is resolutely abstract and her colors are mainly in the blues. Hand-some, refined and meditative work.

Kozo, Galerie Anna Grundt, 3 Rue Saint-Antoine, Paris, to Dec. 23.

Serigraphs and paintings by Japanese artist Kozo show one or two simple forms of a given color on a unified ground. Like much contemporary Japanese art, they are extremely elegant and almost distressingly ascetic.

Kruczek, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris, to Jan. 9.

Polish artist Marian Kruczek excels at all kinds of odds and ends into cement or plaster to produce little works that look like gingerbread men and occasionally larger and complex, wry, insect-like creatures. The effect is rather whimsical and a bit untidy. There is no psychological uneasiness in the background, however, as is so often the case with works that use this sort of bric-a-brac.

Le Parc, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris, to Jan. 30.

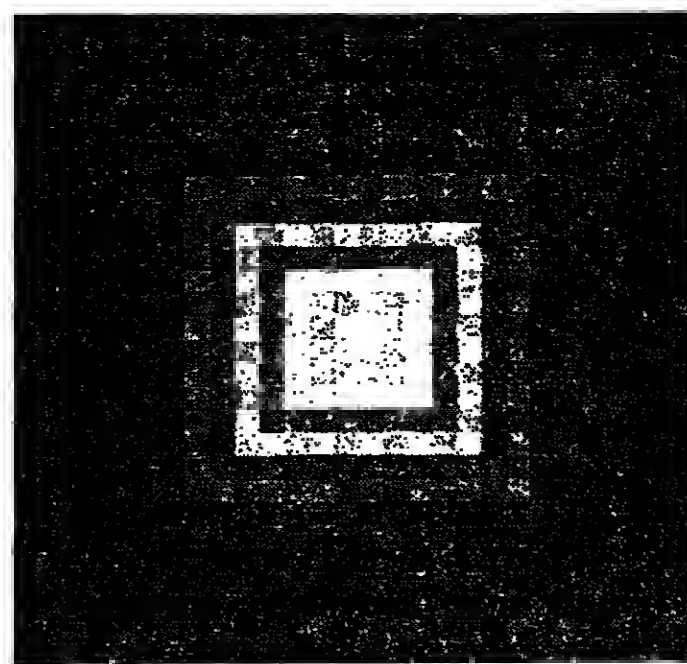
Using a chromatic scale of 14 colors he devised in 1959, Le Parc here presents compositions that are a systematic development of that scale, and superimpositions of various independent systems. Which all sounds very learned and dull. In fact, however, the end product is a collection of canvases that cheerfully tease the eye, exploiting the endless permutations that the system allows. A familiar notion on the whole. Some large circular rainbows look like designs for beach umbrellas.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## ROME

Elio Santarelli, Mimma Vigo, 1 Via P. Clotilde, Rome, through December.

Santarelli paints the lonely highlands of Sardinia as simple structures where sky, cliff earth, thrown shadows and tree masses



Painting from Le Parc's exhibition in Paris.

most in sober color. His work is a clarified approach to nature, landscapes made of poised interlocking shapes and patterns that also work as abstractions. Gouaches and drawings are equally thoughtful and straightforward.

Mimma Germana, Attico, 22 Via Bocca, Rome, through December.

Three owls, one stuffed, one in plaster, one alive; a real metronome moving back and forth but its ticking coming from a cutout on the opposite wall; a wheel held from rolling off a slide by counterbalancing weights; a live man in a seemingly airless, walled-in showcase; at center of center, Germana, exposes these contrasts, exercises in counterpoint, to tell, bright, merciless lighting, in this, his first one-man show.

Annibale Ode, Due Mond, 23 Via Laurina, Rome, through December.

Ode's work is promising but is neither quite settled in medium or style. The monotypes of plants on window sills are made of a meandering, instinctive line, which is fresh and should be explored further. The bronzes are about things in flux: eggs breaking, houses of cards falling, turtles tumbling, balloons floating—the frozen movement

goes beyond the flatness of a photograph and becomes something else. A servant's attic window, a Neapolitan street shrine, objects cast as is, are also attractive. However, this kind of realism could easily turn into mannerism.

Paolo Colanzi, Romero, 23 Via A. Brunetti, Rome, through December.

Cotani, who studied in England, paints neat hard-edge abstractions, invaded sideways by multicolored, jagged shapes like breaking surf or lightning, which add movement to the smooth surfaces.

Abdenago, La Medusa, 124 Via del Babuino, Rome, through December.

Bald, button-eyed creatures contorted in Fuseli poses or gesturing in historic scenes are rendered in psychedelic colors which seem at odds with their peculiar decadence—but, in the

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end, complement their hallucinatory quality.

Mar BUL, 11 Cortile, 51 Via del Babuino, Rome, through December.

BUL, veteran abstract painter and teacher, shows deliberate, well-balanced art concrete compositions from 1933 to 1970, all in bright, tidy colors.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

## MADRID

Sculpture and Graphics, Galeria Juana Mordo, 7 Villanueva, Madrid, into January.

It's a pleasure to see such interesting sculpture in a Spanish gallery. Chirino's thick steel bands curve and coil, at times suggesting a reclining figure. Serrano works in bronze, contrasting a rough-hewn outer surface with a polished-to-gold inner surface. Because he believes love can unite, Serrano makes many pairs—one part can stand alone, or the two can come together to make a whole. Ruedo shows bronze geometric shapes. Vasarely's sculpture is brother to his painting. Among the graphics are some recent Miró lithographs—more compact and mature than his well-known lively red, blue, black and white works.

Juan Romero, Galeria Kreisler, 19 Serrano, Madrid, through December.

At first glance, Juan Romero's paintings reminded me of a wondrously beautiful antique silk Chinese carpet, with their color and all-over flower effect. A closer inspection of the flowers revealed them to be geometric symbols, letters, numbers, forms, words, roads leading to a never-never land. Not just decorative, these paintings are gay and lovely too.

Luis de la Camera, Galeria Egan, 29 Villanueva, Madrid, into January.

Faces everywhere, cut out.

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## BARCELONA

Picasso, Sala Gaspar, 323 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, into January.

On view are 347 graphics executed between March 13 and Oct. 5, 1968. This show coincides with the opening of the second Picasso Museum in Barcelona. The success of Picasso's line grows stronger; the result is astounding, the themes erotic.

August Puig, Galeria Aquitania, 31-33 Avenida Sarria, Barcelona, to Jan. 6.

Oils and lithographs of cool excellence by August Puig. He uses clear colors, flatly applied, to achieve deeply textured effects. The large monochrome "Unknown Possibility" is disturbing and beautiful; the series "A Revisit to Hamlet" is symbolically moving.

Surrealism, Galeria René Metras, 331 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, to Jan. 7.

Almost unrecognizable early works by Curiat (1926) and Tapis (1928); delightful Chagalls full of spring, amusing Magrittes, a mad Dali Don Quixote tilting at a squeaked clock in black, blue and yellow on white, a charming Ferrant and three fascinating Massanets.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY

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## Free Now in Italy File

Dec. 18 (UPI).—A divorce suits were in Rome—the day permitting divorce effect. Among them variation action by

divorce cases filed would likely be set six months and 11 of them were on the court calendar for January.

The first 543 to file was Maria Scio, of actress Sophia sought a legal separation—the first step to divorce—from Romano

was Catherine actress, singer and 10 married Italian spouse in 1963 and from him ten months

legalizing divorce in and of Roman became effective at today and lawyers seen preparing cases bill was passed by waited at the court- de suits today.

## Illion for Art

Dec. 18 (AP).—A 1 baronet who died heir has left \$500,000 to Britain's Na-

Gallerie. Sir Robert se will was published, said the money used to buy pictures ndon gallery.

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## Protecting U.S. Investors

An important bill to insure investors against losses of cash and securities in the event of brokerage house failures is now in conference, having been passed in different versions by both houses of Congress.

A floor amendment to the Senate bill reduced to \$20,000 from \$50,000 the amount of a customer's cash and securities that would be covered by insurance, to bring the figure into line with federal insurance presently given to depositors in banks and savings and loan associations. But the parallel is not a good one. Large numbers of stock market investors would have to accept inadequate protection of their cash and securities or would be compelled to split their accounts among two or more brokers. This would serve no useful purpose, and might hurt both investors and brokers.

Another amendment, proposed by Sen. Proxmire of Wisconsin, would permit the new insurance corporation to set standards for membership, instead of requiring all brokers to be members as provided in the House bill. This would reduce the risks to the insurance corporation and help to warn investors away from dealing with "unsafe or unsound" brokers.

A third important amendment, sponsored by Sen. Brooke of Massachusetts, would require broker-dealers to establish a reserve fund to protect investors' cash and to segregate investors' securities from securities owned by the brokerage firm. The aim of the amendment is to prevent brokers from endangering customers' cash and securities if the firm runs into financial trouble. However, the solvency

of a great many brokers in this period of extreme stress could be endangered by denying them the use of cash belonging to their customers for loans to other customers with margin accounts. The simple fact is that a good many firms might be suddenly forced to the wall if denied this source of income.

The way to achieve the sound goal of the Brooke amendment is to give the Securities and Exchange Commission broad authority to prevent unsound uses by brokers of their customers' money. This authority is amply provided by the original House bill.

The problem of how to protect customers' cash and securities is a symptom of the more fundamental problem of the inadequate capital structure of a great many Wall Street brokerage houses. In the short run, this problem would be aggravated by denying firms the right to engage in what economists call "intermediation"—that is, borrowing from some customers to lend to others. In the long run, Wall Street houses must be put on a far firmer capital base—by requirements that firms maintain sufficient amounts of liquid capital.

The securities industry is undergoing a radical transformation. Stock brokers must become at least as safe and dependable for their customers as banks are for their depositors. Establishing a Securities Investor Protection Corporation will help to achieve that objective, but it must not be administered in a way that will compound the current financial crisis in Wall Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Strike Retreat in Britain

The decision of the British electrical workers to call off their slowdown is an important symbolic victory for Prime Minister Heath and the new Conservative government. The Heath strategy to halt wage inflation depends heavily upon the government's setting a good example to private employers in its own dealings with unions in the nationalized industries.

After agreeing to some inflationary wage settlements, the government decided to draw the line with the electrical workers. The result was several days of partial brownouts and blackouts that reduced industrial output and raised the nation's blood pressure. After being cool to a fact-finding panel, the unions have now not only accepted such an inquiry but also tacitly conceded that the fact-finders can take the general inflation into account in recommending a new wage bargain.

One slowdown called off does not signal the prompt end of inflation. Angry slowdowns and difficult negotiations probably lie ahead in other industrial disputes. But by facing down unions in a strategic position to carry on this particularly irritating form of industrial warfare, the government is in a much better position to cope with future difficulties.

The collapse of the electrical slowdown says something about the social cohesiveness of the British people. There is a genuine sense of community which sooner or later makes itself felt even upon workers engaged in a bitter dispute and convinced that their wage claim is just. In the United States, a much more heterogeneous and loosely con-

nected society, the same show of government firmness and the same appeals to community solidarity do not always work.

Reliance on community sentiment and pressure have long enabled the British to conduct industrial relations with only the sketchiest legal framework. There has been nothing comparable to a National Labor Relations Board election to determine the bargaining agent, no code of collective bargaining practices and no enforceable contracts. This non-system worked because British trade union leaders were cautious, conservative types who could represent workers for a lifetime and rarely called an official strike.

In recent years, however, two major unions have produced weak, radical leadership—radical in rhetoric and weak in deeds. The traditionally decentralized union structure has proved vulnerable to almost anarchic jurisdictional disputes and quickie strikes. The Wilson government tried to meet this problem with mild legislation but had to retreat under union pressure. His victory in the electrical strike makes it easy for Mr. Heath to push through a much more comprehensive law modeled on American practice.

Because the Labor party is tied to the unions, Mr. Wilson and his colleagues will fight this bill, clause by clause. But they are wisely reluctant to promise flatly that they will repeal it once they return to power. They know as well as Mr. Heath that a sound labor law, although it is certainly not a panacea, is now an indispensable prerequisite for a coherent national economic policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Polish Riots

The leaders in Warsaw should have few illusions about the seriousness of the recent disorders: They are reminded of those in Poznan in 1956, which also originated from a difficult economic situation but very soon took an anti-Communist and anti-Soviet turn. The Polish government at the time had to decide to accelerate the enforcement of measures of democratization and decollectivization aimed at increasing the buying power which were called for by the liberal elements of the regime.

The riots in Poznan were a prelude to a large extent to what was called the peaceful revolution of October, 1956, and to Mr. Gomulka's return to power. Without wanting to dramatize, one must keep this precedent in mind and admit that the present disorders, though of a social nature, carry ferment of agitation of a nature to cause political stirrings of some magnitude. They are an unequivocal warning.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The latent debate within the Polish party is likely to be revived to the benefit of the new class of young leaders who have been denouncing for a long time the economic and technological lagging of their country.

The Gdansk events may be the beginning of a real political upheaval. There is every reason to believe that the economic and trade policy of "overture" (to the West) will be continued and strengthened. Is it not for Poland one of the means of extricating herself from her stagnation?

—Combat (Paris).

The uprising by Danzig workers against the misguided economic policies of the Polish Communist bureaucracy has thus far been brutally beaten down. Workers, housewives and students were the weaker party in an unequal battle. The Warsaw government is still trying to veil the true causes and course of the Danzig tragedy, holding fast to the thesis that the revolt was inspired and set off by "rowdies and hoodlums" instead of admitting that the uprising was initiated by the Danzig dock workers, the elite of Polish laborers.

An editorial in the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu concluded with words both ominous and pacifying, stating on the one hand that "there must be an end to anarchy" while admitting that the Danzig events "constitute a lesson to the entire party, the working class and workers everywhere."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 19, 1895

NEW YORK.—It is now thought in high official circles that Lord Salisbury has long foreseen a way out of the present difficulties in Venezuela without loss of British pride or dignity, leaving the United States to maintain its attitude of patriotic defiance. He can quietly go to work and negotiate directly with Venezuela, leaving our contentions high and dry. However, President Crespo stated that "Venezuela will uphold her rights at all hazards."

### Fifty Years Ago

December 19, 1920

TALLAHASSEE.—The Rev. Sidney Catt, governor of Florida, has written a letter to Mr. Joe E. Earmann, president of the State Board of Health and publisher of the Palm Beach Post, threatening to go with a shotgun loaded with buckshot and have a final settlement with the editor. He adds that he is tired of Earmann's arrogance, tyranny and bossing and that "this is the final warning."



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## Pravda's 'Spiritual Emigrants'

By James Reston

MOSCOW.—The name of the most prestigious newspaper in the Communist world is Pravda, which means "truth," and Pravda has published in the last few days a savage editorial against its Nobel Prize-winner, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, describing him as "a spiritual emigrant hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people."

When an American reporter goes to Pravda and talks to the men who publish such things, the contrast between the men and the words at first seems incomprehensible. The editors are highly intelligent. Some of them have spent a great deal of time in the free atmosphere of the Western world. They are technically proficient in the production of a daily newspaper here, and almost at the same time with its regional editions, all over this vast continental country, and they show genuine compassion for the suffering of individuals and nations, particularly within their own particular political empire.

But the paradox remains: Why do they talk so confidently about the power and human truth they have discovered in the Communist system, and are yet so worried about the writings of what they call a little band of renegades peddling poisonous rhetoric for "whisky and cigarettes?"

No doubt Solzhenitsyn is a spiritual emigrant from the Communist system, with its fierce opposition to intellectual dissent, but if he is "hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people," why is there a problem, unless perhaps the Soviet people do not like their life as it is?

To be frank about it, a visitor here does not feel that the people are less happy about their lives than they have been at any time since the last war. Their patience is almost beyond understanding. One watches them in the new supermarkets, in the shopping new skyscrapers along Kalinina Street, buying more and better food than they have had at any time in the last quarter century. They are better dressed, and shod, with the help of increased production and a new import program, and wherever there are things to sell, they seem to have money to buy. And there is obviously a growing middle class and even an official and artistic upper class here, which enjoys the pleasures of the theater and the concert hall and even the luxuries of owning country property and passing it on to their children.

A visitor cannot speak of life beyond Moscow, which is quite a lot of Soviet life, but here there is obviously progress and pride in progress, and what looks like a genuine if weary acceptance of authority, stability and the necessities of plain living.

### Why the Fuss?

Why then the official fuss over Solzhenitsyn? Why, if he and the other dissidents are such a despised rag-tag clique, spiritually isolated from the mass of the Soviet people, are they so important? One understands the vicious comments about them at the Foreign Office, and the almost paranoid condemnation by officials of American correspondents in Moscow who write about them—for the dissidents are questioning "the system"—but why at Pravda?

We react with horror to the stories of tanks running over mothers and children. We think again: How can one do business with such people? Our feelings against Communism are aroused and we think instinctively of cutting our contacts with the Polish

Because Pravda is not "truth," and these intelligent and even friendly men giving me tea and biscuits in the editor's office are not journalists in the Western sense, but officials distributing their own search for truth but the government's propaganda.

Because, one thinks, maybe they are not so sure that Solzhenitsyn is really "hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people" but only hostile to the rigid spirit of the government. Maybe here, as in Czechoslovakia, they are merely terrified of freedom, and that the spirit of the dissidents, if the people heard it, would challenge their authority. Maybe, in short, they know what they are doing, or paradoxically, that they have finally made it as a great nation, and despite all their boasting, don't know it.

But the editors at Pravda don't really deal with treasonable

thoughts like this. The editor, Mikhail Zimin, is a remarkably interesting, vibrant man, whose speech is as direct and un-interruptible as machine-gun fire, but he does not operate in the ambiguous realm of "truth." He is a former leader of the Soviet partisans during the last world war, a former Soviet ambassador to North Vietnam, and now a member of the Soviet Central Committee, who runs a transmission belt of Soviet propaganda to the world. Is it even good propaganda, to savage Solzhenitsyn as a "spiritual emigrant," selling his wares for whisky and cigarettes in the world? No. In the name of "truth," certainly not. But for the editors of Pravda, the Soviet Union is the world that concerns them most, and even here, telling the people that Solzhenitsyn is "hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people" is rather a risky business.

## The Price of Bread

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—For those in the West who have let the facts fade from their understanding, the riots in Poland are a sharp reminder of the character of the regimes of Eastern Europe.

It is not just that they are unrepresentative, dogmatic, and oppressive: They are so inept. The centralized Communist bureaucracy, with all the lumbering, tedious rigidity disclosed in Nikita Khrushchev's recollections, is ill-suited to make a modern economy function.

The Polish troubles have a special significance for us at a time when we are increasingly questioning our own values and institutions. For the riots show us an alternative society so near the knife-edge of frustration that a price rise can drive its citizens to an almost certainly suicidal rebellion.

But we can take no comfort from what is happening in Poland. The Communist's troubles are not going to make ours any less pressing. Indeed, they present us with a dispiriting dilemma.

### Days of Innocence

The idea of an internal explosion in the countries of Eastern Europe once seemed a hopeful one to Americans. Those days of innocence ended in Budapest in 1956. We learned then that the Soviets would crush any real challenge to their political domination, that the United States would do nothing to prevent the crushing and, hence, that any act of encouragement on our part was cruelly cynical.

Instead, we have had to put our faith in gradual change in the East. The hope has been that contacts with the West, and the demands of a modern economy, would slowly bring enlightenment and relax the totalitarian grip.

regime. But what good would that do to the Poles?

There is another, perhaps a more dangerous dilemma for those who rule in Eastern Europe.

On the one hand, any such episode must heighten the Communist tendency to fear even a little freedom. The sort of man who is terrified by an Alexander Solzhenitsyn will surely be led to increase the repression, to reduce Western contacts, to isolate their people.

On the other hand, the nations of Eastern Europe need Western trade and investment—as the Polish case urgently shows. The immediate crisis in Poland arises from economic straits, and to relieve those straits Poland will surely have to deal with the West.

The first impact of the events in Poland must strengthen the hardliners of both West and East in their doubts about relationships with the other side.

### Harder for Brandt

In the West a principal effect will be to make the going harder for Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik. German public opinion will find it more difficult to accept the Brandt treaties with Communist Poland and Russia. The Washington critics of the German chancellor, including such old cold warriors as Dean Acheson, will consider their skepticism confirmed. In general, Western strategists may see the Polish troubles as worrisomely destabilizing.

will allow the Polish party room to maneuver.

If the Poles can and do deal realistically with at least their public economic demands, then a parallel realism could develop in the West: a willingness to go ahead with Ostpolitik. The idea that stable, gradually closer East-West relations will improve the lot of the East Europeans is a gamble, but the alternatives are no more attractive.

Correction  
The last column in this space dealt with a letter by Sir Peter Medawar, the great British scientist, about the economic outlook needed in a populous world. Through a regrettable slip of the pen, the letter was described as having appeared in the magazine Cosmopolitan. It was actually published in the December issue of Encounter.

Der headline-schreiber in die corner.—Der Ed.

Paris.  
Dispatches from Cambodia referring to North Vietnamese troops following the military briefing or, perhaps, the actual fighting, incidentally, press spokesmen of the Poles talk that 175,000 North Vietnamese troops were stationed outside their own country. He estimated that 40,000 Cambodians, 55,000 in Laos and 10,000 in South Vietnam.

## Die Ostpolitik

In reference to your issue of Dec. 17, page 6, may I say that it is painful to read such atrociously biased titles as "France Eyes D. Politik" in a paper which may take pride in its unique and quality? If you must, German, could you please correct?

A. COUR  
Paris.  
Der headline-schreiber in die corner.—Der Ed.

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## back in EEC Growth Is Forecast

S. Dec. 18.—The U.S. return to the expansion next year, while nations experience a if gains, the EEC expansion forecast today, would be a direct that prevailing for most

### As U.S. Economy Picks Up Steam

cause wages are still going up, the commission said. It warned of the considerable danger that prices will continue to push upwards, with increasing wage costs a determining factor. "In these conditions, the main task of economic policy makers will be to try to stabilize prices while avoiding a cumulative cutback in economic expansion," the commission said.

### U.K. Living Cost Hits New High

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Living costs climbed to a new high in Britain last month as the retail price index rose to 144.0 in mid-November, from 143.0 the previous month, official figures showed today. The base year 1962 equals 100. The government blamed the latest jump in the index particularly on higher prices for eggs and cigarettes. Living costs have risen by about 7 percent in the last 12 months, by official measure.

## ation Is Cited as Gravest Threat to Japan Next Year

Dec. 18 (UPI).—Inflation, not by rising wages, is the gravest threat to Japan's economic growth next year, according to a Ministry spokesman today. Identical that the wage and price control in Japan is becoming a vice-minister of finance said at a news conference.

He said that historically, income control policies never have worked well in countries as large as Japan. He said the current slowdown in the economy is not considered serious. He predicted an economic growth rate of a little more than 10 percent for the 1971 fiscal year beginning April 1.

He said that in spite of trade disputes with the United States, Japan expects an increase in U.S. trade next year. With imports from the United States increasing, the American trade deficit with Japan is narrowing, he said.

Italy's GNP is expected to rise 8 percent against 6.5 percent this year. The commission anticipates a sharp rise in production and the creation of new jobs, but price and cost stability, essential for consolidating the external balance, must be the first goal of economic planning, it said.

As for Belgium, the government should avoid easing its current restrictive policies too soon because of the application of the value added tax on Jan. 1, which would add to the upward pressure on prices. In Luxembourg, price and cost rises will continue, although both domestic and internal demand should slacken, the report said.

The Non-Members. The commission said it expects the U.S. GNP to rise by 3.5 percent, compared with a slight drop in 1970. The main impetus next year will probably be from household spending, due to the reform of direct taxation and a stabilization in the employment level.

In Britain, big wage rises will continue to stimulate consumption and house building should pick up. Investment will grow only slightly and exports will not give the economy much of a push. Price rises may be considerable, and real growth close to 3 percent, the report estimated.

Mr. Strauss was named president of the new concern, called Airbus Industries, while Mr. Ziegler became administrator. The firm's council includes Sir Harry Broadhurst of Hawker-Siddeley and Mr. Klapwyk of Fokker.

The airbuses will cost \$12 million each and the first series of planes will fly in late 1972. "We have found one place right behind the big Boeing-747 and the Lockheed and Douglas trijets as a middle-short range, large-size transport plane," Mr. Ziegler said.

The French and Germans will each foot 43 percent of the expenses with Fokker paying 6.5 percent and Hawker-Siddeley 7.5 percent.

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## NEWS AND NOTES

### Ford Decision Final

Henry Ford, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Co., told a Paris press conference Friday that a final decision to build a plant at Bordeaux was taken at Detroit on Dec. 10. The \$100 million plant will manufacture automatic transmissions for export to West Germany, Britain, Belgium and the United States, he said, and Ford has no intention of building other European plants "in the near future."

### U.S.-Swiss Eye Link

Phelps Dodge and Swiss Aluminum, one of Europe's largest aluminum companies, are discussing merging their U.S. aluminum operations. The new company would be owned 50 percent by Swiss Aluminum and 40 percent by Phelps Dodge, the second-largest U.S. copper producer. The new concern would have assets "well above" \$100 million, Phelps Dodge said. A spokesman continued, however, there are no "assurances" that a final agreement would be produced "on the merger."

### Soviet Port Plan

Japan will supply \$80 million worth of material and equipment to build a new port at Wrangel, in the Soviet Far East. The terms of a contract signed Friday by Yamashita-Shinrihoh Steamship Co. call for a 13 percent down payment, with the remainder to be paid over a seven-year period with an annual interest of 6 percent. The Soviet Union, with Japanese cooperation, is expected to begin construction in 1971 and complete the new port in 1973.

### SAE Drops Project

Societa Anonima Elettrificazioni (SAE), of Milan, has withdrawn from the \$350 million Capra Bassa dam project in Northern Mozambique. The company said difficulties over arranging financing had caused it to pull out. The project has been vigorously opposed by Zambia and Tanzania, which say that it will strengthen the colonial power of Portugal. SAE's share of the project was estimated at \$30 million.

### U.S. Steel Chief Forecasts Gloomy 1971 Labor Outlook

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Edwin H. Gott, chairman of the United States Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, painted a gloomy picture yesterday of the chances for a peaceful, non-inflationary labor settlement with the United Steelworkers of America next summer.

### PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Donald M. Ham

Gould Inc. has named Donald M. Ham, 38, former president of FMC Machinery International, president of Gould Europe, a newly formed subsidiary headquartered in Brussels, which will manage the firm's European investment program and operations.

Heinz Hoppe, president of Mercedes-Benz of North America, becomes director of export operations and member of the board of Daimler-Benz in Stuttgart.

The appointment of Hermann Fleischacker as adviser for air and water conservation of Gulf Oil Co. Eastern Hemisphere has been announced.

## European Project Is Officially Born With Setting Up of Airbus Industries

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Franz Josef Strauss, former West German Finance Minister, and Henri Ziegler, president of France's state-owned aviation firms, signed a document today giving official birth to the European Airbus project.

We are creating a new European society which is ahead of the present Common Market laws," Mr. Strauss said. "We are going to give Europe the chance to be in competition with American and Russian air companies in the next ten years."

The agreement between France and Germany also included the Dutch Fokker Co. and Britain's Hawker-Siddeley, which will provide some of the financing and make parts for the craft.

### African Auto Venture

Nissan Motor Co., Japan's third largest auto firm, has applied for Congo-Kinshasa government approval to establish a car assembly plant in the African republic. A company spokesman said the proposed plant, to be shared by Nissan and Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, would assemble about 1,500 vehicles in the first year of operation. Nissan is also negotiating with Nigerian firms for the establishment of a joint venture for local assembly of Nissan trucks.

### IOS Trustee Board

The board of directors of Investors Overseas Services has agreed in principle to establish an independent board of trustees to oversee management of IOS mutual funds, a company spokesman said. The trustee board would be composed mostly of prominent financial experts, independent from IOS companies, who would be responsible for seeing that the investment policy of the funds follows pre-established guidelines.

### Leasco Loses \$30 Million In Fiscal '70

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Leasco Data Processing Equipment Corp. reported today a loss of \$30.8 million, or \$4 a share, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. The loss compares with a fiscal 1969 profit of \$43.93 million, or \$2.71 a share.

Revenue in the last year jumped 15 percent to \$531.9 million from \$462.3 million. A change of accounting methods reduced operating income to \$12.59 million from \$21.19 million, he noted, and the writing off of its investment in Britain's Pergamon Press took extraordinary charges to \$40.28 million.

Mr. Steinberg said that as of the end of the fiscal year no programming, research, development or start-up costs remain as capitalized assets. Income from insurance operations totaled \$18.61 million, he said, up from \$14.92 million.

But leasing, consulting and software, and time-sharing operations, which the accounting changes took effect, showed a \$4,025 million loss, compared with a 1969 profit of \$11.78 million. Mr. Steinberg said consulting and software operations are now on a profitable basis.

Bache Pre-tax Profit NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Bache & Co., the second-largest U.S. brokerage house, disclosed yesterday pre-tax earnings of \$1.76 million during the fiscal third quarter ended Oct. 31.

It was Bache's first profitable quarter since the first three months ended April 30, 1969. The profit compares with a loss of \$9.72 million in the quarter ended April 30 and a deficit of \$99,788 in the quarter ended July 31.

The report showed capital of \$82.2 million as of Oct. 31, up from \$87.0 million last April. Subordinated borrowings were put at \$34.2 million. Such capital generally is subject to relatively short-term withdrawal under agreements with the lenders.

Bache noted that its agreements contain fixed maturity dates or continue for an indefinite term until six months after notice by either Bache or the lender. The concept said \$8.2 million of the total matures on or before next April 30. It said new agreements for \$2 million have been arranged and negotiations for \$10 million more are in progress.

The report indicated that Bache's third-quarter profit had reduced its nine-month loss to slightly more than \$8 million.

Kelsey-Hayes Co. First Quarter 1971 Revenue (millions)... \$5.71 Profits (millions)... 1.05 Per Share... 0.50 West-Point Pepperell First Quarter 1971 Revenue (millions)... \$8.99 Profits (millions)... 1.3 Per Share... 0.27

Senators House Conferees Set Bill on Investor Protection WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement today on legislation to protect investors against brokerage house failures.

House Commerce Committee chairman Harley Staggers, D., W.Va., said he expected swift House approval. But Senate sources said William Proxmire, D., Wis., and Edward Brooke, R., Mass., plan to debate the legislation on the already crowded Senate calendar, objecting to the defeat of amendments they had sponsored.

The staff of the Senate Banking Committee said it would urge the Senate to reject the bill, calling the compromise a sellout to the securities industry.

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Key issues decided by the conference were: ● Investor accounts would be insured with brokers up to \$50,000 in securities but not more than \$20,000 in cash. ● A maximum assessment on brokerage firms of 1 percent of gross annual profits was agreed on to maintain the \$150 million fund. But the conferees said the 1 percent ceiling would be invoked by the proposed Securities

## Stock Prices Inch Up In Moderate Turnover

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange again made it into plus territory today, after backing and filling through most of the session. Analysts said there was no particular news to influence the market.

One analyst said, "The market acted very well, despite a bit of profit-taking."

Fairchild-Hiller, Northrop to Try For Jet Contract WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Fairchild-Hiller and Northrop Corp. have been awarded contracts to develop prototypes of an attack jet. Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans Jr. announced tonight.

Fairchild-Hiller has a fixed-price \$41.2 million contract and Northrop, \$28.9 million. One of the two will eventually be selected for a contract expected to be worth over \$1 billion. Unsuccessful bidders were Boeing, General Dynamics, Cessna Aircraft and Lockheed.

The winners will each build an aircraft within 28 months. On the basis of a competitive "fly-off," the final AX builder will be named.

U.S. Tax Date Produces No Loan Bulge NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Money and bank credit expanded at a moderate pace during the last few weeks, banking figures published yesterday showed. But corporate loan demand at major New York City banks was notably slack over the Dec. 15 date, when company tax payments are due, thus heightening the expectation that one of these institutions will shortly take the initiative to cut its prime rate.

This minimum interest charge on business loans is now 7 percent, down from 8 1/2 percent at this time last year. During the four weeks ended Dec. 8, the nation's money supply averaged \$214.5 billion, representing a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of gain of 5 1/2 percent from December, 1969. That is a rate that many analysts believe is close to the Federal Reserve Board's current target.

In its open market operations, the Fed added a record-breaking \$3.1 billion to its securities holdings during the week following a similarly record-breaking drop the previous week, but the bulk of these purchases were designed simply to offset a tightening of credit that otherwise would have occurred in the money market.

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— 1970 — Stocks and Bds.							— 1970 — Stocks and Bds.						
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	Last.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	Last.
1526	9714				McDonald's Co.	200 .46	4524	4536	4518	.74			
1075	19				Peterson Elec. Co.	1 118	1235	1272	1254	1372			







— 1970 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$						Sis. 100s. First. High Low Last		Net First. High Low Last, Chgs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
— 1970 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$						Sis. 100s. First. High Low Last		Net First. High Low Last, Chgs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
— 1970 — Stocks and High Low Div. in \$						Sis. 100s. First. High Low Last		Net First. High Low Last, Chgs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<b>REAL ESTATE &amp; BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>European Markets</b> (Yesterday's closing prices in dollars)	1530 Burns    8 1/4   8 1/4   8 1/4 575 Carg Pow   26 1/4   26 1/4   24 1/4 + 1/4 300 Can Mail   19 1/4   19 1/4   19 1/4 700 Can Pack   10 1/4   10 1/4   10 1/4 + 1/4 1875 Can Pharm Mfg   10 1/4   10 1/4   10 1/4 + 1/4 1000 Can Wm   10 1/4   10 1/4   10 1/4 + 1/4 1905 Scotts Rest   9 1/4   9 1/4   9 1/4 1075 Shell Can   32 1/4   32 1/4   32 1/4 + 1/4 1000 Wm   10 1/4   10 1/4   10 1/4 + 1/4	1800 Airchips   5.92   5.90   5.90 3000 P Rinct   5.75   5.70   5.70 - .05 3100 W Decal   6.35   6.20   6.20 Total sales   1,446,000 shares.
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AKZO.....	75.30	Marl-Span.....	60.7	110	Can Tire	28	20			575	Super-Pet	44	43%	44	+10
Algenbank.....	23.7	MetaBox.....	61.9	95	Can Wshg	9%	9%	9%		700	Televisn	Can 5.00	4.90	1.90	+10
Atsurbank.....	29.50	Nickel.....	20.0												

The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied

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100-Share Price		100-Share Price		100-Share Price		100-Share Price		100-Share Price		
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	
1000 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	650 Dgmt	9.00	8.90	9.00	+25	(41) Cap Gmms, Inc. Pk	\$1.20
1200 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(42) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
1400 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(43) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
1600 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(44) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
1800 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(45) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
2000 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(46) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
2200 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(47) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
2400 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(48) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
2600 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(49) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
2800 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(50) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
3000 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(51) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
3200 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(52) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
3400 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(53) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
3600 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(54) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
3800 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(55) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
4000 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(56) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
4200 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(57) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
4400 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(58) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
4600 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(59) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
4800 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(60) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
5000 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(61) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
5200 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(62) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
5400 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(63) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
5600 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(64) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
5800 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(65) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
6000 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(66) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
6200 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(67) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
6400 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(68) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
6600 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(69) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20
6800 Lk Ont Cerm	215.25	22	1.05	2200 Crgnt	23.00	23.00	23.00	0	(70) Sec. Graham, Inv. Tr.	\$1.20</

<b>Price:</b> \$20,000 furnished	
<b>Previous Listing 10,265 H.</b>	<b>Previous Listing 16,238 H.</b>
Bemag..... 141.50	1575 Algomae..... 13% 13% 13%+ 14
CashBank..... 235.30	1232 Asbestos..... 10% 10% 10%+ 14
Clebanairc..... 392	Int Mogul..... 10.10 10.10 + 12
	2300 Km Koria..... 99 99
	(w) Convert Bond P N V..... 99.24
	(w) Pyramid (G&C)..... 99.24
	(w) Rebo Co..... 99.24

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Brill. Oxygen.	10/41/2	Soc. Gén. Fraïre	23.20	495 Maple Mill	14/4	14	14	4 1/2	700 Van Keno	4.95	4.95	4.95	-10
Brill. Petro.	9/17	Soc. Gén. Fin.	315										
Brill. Leno	9/11												
(f) Asset L. & Prop. Pd. Bah 29.20 (f) Liberty Fund. \$7.24 (f) Africa Joint Fund. 11 (f) Sogefi. 11 (f) Shanghai Transac. Pd. Bal													

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Selected firms will be contacted for further negotiations and for fixing meetings with officers of the Company in January	Dutch guilders.	3.90	Acron	2.95	4.32	Indus	3.55	3.27	Mut	11.54	13.64	Steadman	Funds:	(e)	Investment Funds	DM17.1	(f)	Western Growth Fd	
	Aust. Houghton	5.00	Incarn	3.55	4.62	Luth	16.13	12.10	Am Ind	3.35	3.67	(g)	Investment Funds	65.13	(h)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
	Fund A	5.10	5.45	2.95								(i)	Investment Funds	65.13	(j)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(k)	Investment Funds	65.13	(l)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(m)	Investment Funds	65.13	(n)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(o)	Investment Funds	65.13	(p)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(q)	Investment Funds	65.13	(r)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(s)	Investment Funds	65.13	(t)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(u)	Investment Funds	65.13	(v)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(w)	Investment Funds	65.13	(x)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(y)	Investment Funds	65.13	(z)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(aa)	Investment Funds	65.13	(ab)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(ac)	Investment Funds	65.13	(ad)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(ae)	Investment Funds	65.13	(af)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
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												(am)	Investment Funds	65.13	(an)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(ao)	Investment Funds	65.13	(ap)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
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												(ba)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bb)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(bc)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bd)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(be)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bf)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(bg)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bh)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(bi)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bj)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(bk)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bl)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(bm)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bn)	World Edge Fd	Gr		
												(bo)	Investment Funds	65.13	(bp)	World Edge Fd	Gr		

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[illegible]

5pec	1.56	1.70	Gibraltar	6.56	6.42	Vnces spl	2.51	2.99
Chase Gr	1.56	1.70	New Wild	12.23	13.37	Vendrbt	5.94	6.49
Chase Br	1.56	1.70	Newton	13.28	15.19	Vendrbt	5.94	6.49
Chase Br	1.56	1.70	Group Secur			Vendrbt	5.94	6.49

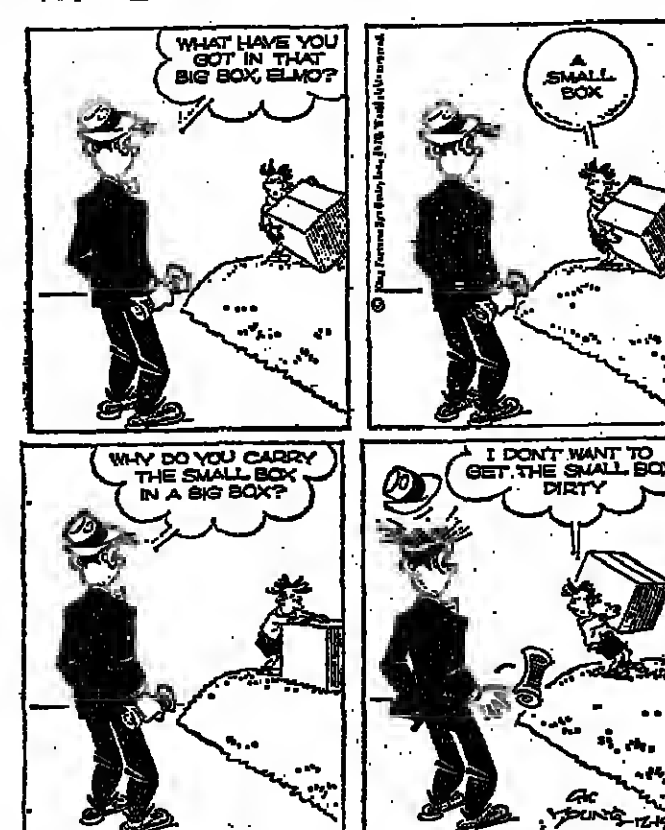
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**RIP  
KIRBY**

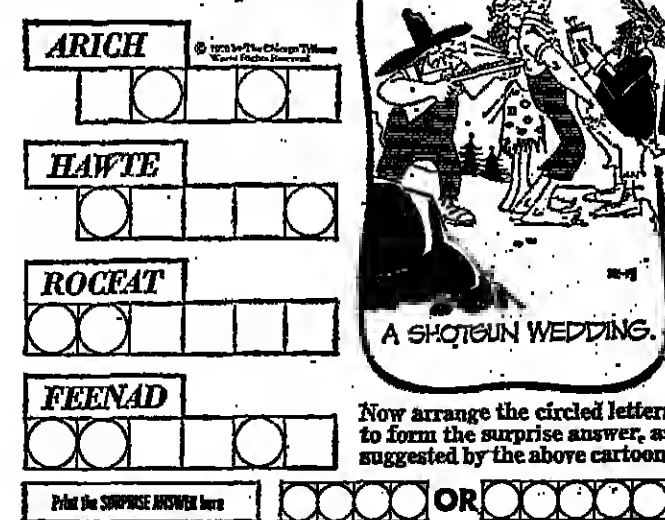


## DENNIS THE MENACE



**"...NOW I'M GONNA TELL YA WHAT I *DON'T* WANT...!"**  
**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game  
 by HENRI ARNOULD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



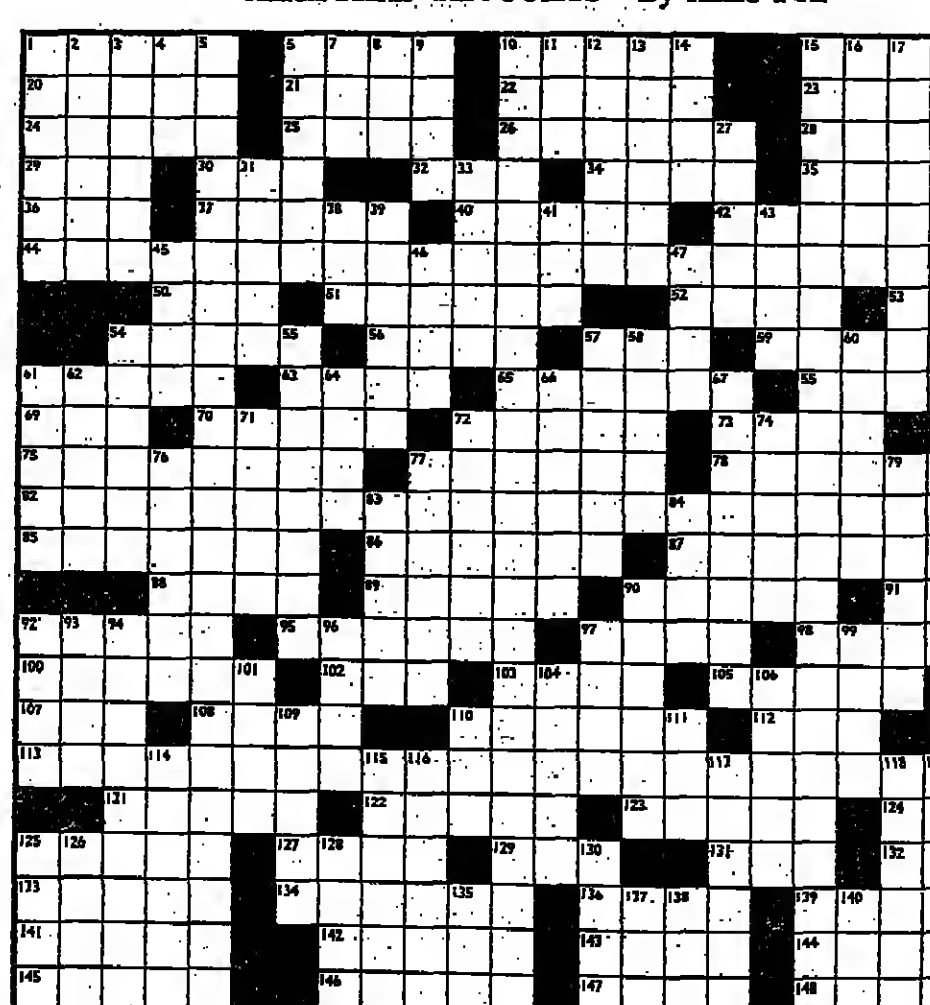
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's **Question:** AGING CHANT NEWEST ECZEMA  
**Answer:** *Where you might find good French*  
 JALMANNESCH

ACROSS ACROSS

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS—By Anne Fox**



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
6 Have place	19 Certain gifts	56 Leather-	80 Black —	114 Agria
7 Remembrance	21 Religious	57 stocking	81 Milk —	115 Type of
8 Surfs	31 March word	58 names Var.	82 Type of cheese	116 New
9 Vipper	32 Bewildered village	59 Genui of india	83 Punctilious	117 Hampshire
10 Spumea	33 O.T. book	60 Ahr.	84 Punctilious	118 Justice
11 Works by	34 Convinced of	61 Chemical	85 Censur. vill.	119 African a
12 Tachy	35 Four inches	62 Chemical	86 Censur. vill.	120 Purely
13 Basques abbg.	40 — brown	63 The human	87 Censur. wonder	121 Inconspicuous
14 —	41 French pastry	64 Upholstery	88 Censur. wonder	122 Look for
15 Bethlehem	42 Kids	65 fabric	89 Pure	123 Offences
16 Ravine	43 Works by	66 N. G. case	90 Pure	124 against inst.
17 Gender: Abbr.	44 Charles Wesley	67 The native	91 Pure	125 Monitor it
18 —	45 Olden times	68 Acheron flows	92 Mosquito needs	126 E-way group
19 Put on an act	46 Musical rock	69 Arctic bay	93 Mosquito genus	127 Go to —
20 Nursery-rhyme	47 Novel of 1836	70 Musical mesco-	94 Middle class, esp.	128 Pure
21 character	48 "Welcome	71 Warning	95 Middle class, esp.	129 Pronoun
22 Pure verben-		72 Mosco: fr.	96 Christmas	130 Wallace

## BOOKS

### FIFTH BUSINESS

*By Robertson Davies. Viking. 308 pp. \$6.95*

Reviewed by L. I. Davis

**R**OBERTSON DAVIES, the master of Massey College at the University of Toronto, is the author of six plays, seven books of criticism (three of them in collaboration with Tyrone Guthrie), three novels and innumerable magazine articles and newspaper columns. Despite the fact that he has achieved a certain eminence in his own country, his work is virtually unknown in America outside a small circle of devoted admirers. Let us hope that the publication here of his fourth novel, "Fifth Business," will finally redress the balance. It is a masterpiece, accomplished and altogether remarkable book, one of the best of this or any other season, and it simply cannot be ignored.

Written in the form of a candid personal memoir, it is the story of Dunstan "Corky" Ramsay, holder of the Victoria Cross, retired history master of a fashionable Canadian boys' school and, superficially the coldest of men, the author of popular fiction. His real life has been a very strange one indeed. Beginning with a superb, nostalgic evocation of life in a small Ontario village just after the turn of the century, the book evolves by almost imperceptible degrees into a profound, fictional exploration of myth, illusion and the nature of sainthood, while at the same time never ceasing to be a first-class novel. The curious title refers to those, rare in classical opera, "which, being neither Hero nor Hercules, Confidant nor Villain, but which were nevertheless essential to bring

about the Recognition or denouement; [and] which were called the Fifth Business . . ."

## A New Spin For Paddleb

WASHINGTON, (AP).—The 46-year-old boat Delta Queen—wo perstructure and all—w ply the water of the sippi River—under a b by Congress.

A measure providing year reprieve for the nested last night

Owned by Green Steamers, Inc., of Cincinnati, the Delta Queen stopped at several ports for several weeks ago, when it was found to be in violation of a safety law requiring vessels with 50 or more passengers to have improved lifeboat structures.

The Delta Queen, wooden, used to carry passengers and cargo on the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee Rivers from St. Paul with stops in New Orleans and Pittsburgh. Congress wants to save the last symbol of the river.

bygone era.







## Art Buchwald

## Secret SST Report

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon was asked at last week's press conference why he didn't release a top-secret report on the SST that the White House had commissioned. The question was asked because it is believed that the report was unfavorable to the SST.

The President replied he had no objection to the substance of the report being made public. The problem was that when reports are made for the President, they're supposed to be held in confidence. That's what Mr. Nixon said.

Max Lindbergh, a friend of mine who is an aviation consultant, believes he knows what is in the report.

"It has nothing to do with the environment," Max told me. "The report says the reason we shouldn't build the SST is that by the time it comes off the assembly line, there won't be any places left for Americans to go."

"I don't understand," I said. "If we start on the SST now, it will be ready by 1979. Most scientists agree the SST is not a practical plane to fly over land because of its sonic boom. Its only value would be in flying over water, from one continent to another in less than three hours. Therefore the success of the plane will be dependent on tourists, and there is some question as to how

## 4-Month Strike At Disneyland Is Settled

HO—LYWOOD, Dec. 18 (AP).—Disneyland performers represented by the American Guild of Variety Artists reached a contract settlement yesterday with Walt Disney Productions, ending a strike of more than four months.

AGVA and Disney announced the agreement on a new three-year contract, but refused to disclose terms. The contract covers 82 jobs, including Indian ceremonial dancers, singers and seasonal workers, a Disney spokesman said.

many tourists will be flying by 1979.

"I still don't understand," "Well, for one thing, South America by then will probably be off limits for American tourists unless they're willing to be kidnapped by Communist guerrillas."

"In 1979, we'll be in a trade war with Japan because she dumped all her television sets in the United States. The Japanese will retaliate by refusing to let us dump our tourists in Tokyo."

"Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa will ban U.S. tourists because we wouldn't let him attack the mainland of Red China. And Red China will refuse tourist rights to the U.S. because we wouldn't let Chiang Kai-shek attack the mainland."

"What about Australia?" "Australia will turn down SST tourist flights because we put a high tariff on wool, and Hong Kong will do the same because we won't let any men's suits into the United States."

"India?" "India won't be talking to the United States because we gave fighter planes to Pakistan."

"Pakistan?" "Pakistan won't be talking to the United States because we gave tanks to India."

"Surely South Vietnam will let us fly Americans to Saigon."

"Yes, but we won't find any American tourists who will want to go there."

"There is always Europe?" I said.

"Hardly. The British will boycott the U.S. because we won't allow the Concorde, which they built with the French, to fly to the United States. And the French won't allow tourists to land in France because that's the way the French are."

"What about West Germany?" "West Germany will be mad at us by then because we pulled 10,000 American troops out of NATO."

"Imagine the Soviet Union will give us problems because they have built an SST of their own."

"Not because of that, but because Life magazine will have published the memoirs of the deposed chief of state, Premier Kossygin."

"What are the chances of an American tourist business in the Middle East?" "Max shook his head sadly. 'Don't ask.'"

## MARY BLUME

## Los Muchachos—A Boys' Circus From a Boys' Town

PARIS.—At a moment when Spain is musing on people's minds, a young group from Spain is arousing compassion and joy at Paris's Grand Palais. They are the Circo de los Muchachos (the Boys' Circus) and they range in age from 11 to 18.

The boys are skilled acrobats, horsemen, clowns, musicians and grips. They come from the Ciudad de los Muchachos, a boys' town in Orense in the province of Galicia founded by Father Jesus Silva, a young priest who wanted to help orphaned and destitute children.

The boys are trained to become anything from bakers to lawyers. That they should also be trained as circus performers may seem odd, but Father Silva is a member of Spain's famous Feljoo-Castilla circus family and was for some time the preferred confessor of circus folk. "For me, a circus act is the most beautiful prayer one man can make to God," he has said. A small, wiry figure in a black turtleneck sweater and black leather jacket, Father Silva isn't much over five feet tall. The beatific expression on his face as he watches the spectacle is something to see.

Like the boys who are learning other trades, the circus students have ordinary academic courses in the morning, then study their specialties in the afternoon. The circus teachers include professionals from Spain, Germany, Belgium, Italy and England, and some alumni have become professionals. Two of them are at this moment dazzling Miami.

To bring the Muchachos to Paris, patrons included the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the publisher Eshette and the evening newspaper France-Soir. All media have promised to give the boys a well-deserved boost and the Grand Palais, which hasn't housed a live spectacle since 1932, has been gorgeously redecorated with two fine rings and grandstands. The Ecole Militaire is stabling the boys' eight circus horses.

The Circo de los Muchachos will be at the Grand Palais until Jan. 7. Tickets may be bought at the box office or reserved by telephoning 720-12-40. They will go next to Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and, in the spring, to Japan. They hope also during 1971 to appear in the United States and Latin America.

Their show has all the heartstopping feats, anticipatory drumrolls, blaring gaudiness, laughs and savdust and tinsel of a classical circus. But it has an atmosphere of excitement and devotion that is all its own. There are Flying Angels, Jugglers Playing With Fire, Death-Defying Leaps and numberless impossible feats skillfully performed. The sight of an 11-year-old on a trapeze may be unnerving, but it is clear that he and every other boy is having the time of his life.

Father Silva, now 38, founded his boys' town in 1968. Although there are unfortunately no facilities for handicapped boys, anyone else who wants to join the community is accepted. There are at present about 1,000 boys (more will undoubtedly be picked up during the present tour) and a staff of about 60. The boys are of varying races, nationalities and backgrounds. "We never discuss their pasts, we make no difference between them. Father Silva loves children, he thinks they are the most important thing in the world," says Jesus Alaejos, a gentle 26-year-old who left his well-off family to work for the Ciudad de los Muchachos.

The aim of the community is for the boys to be independent and free. Run as a small republic, the Ciudad de los Muchachos has its own orange and green flag, its own currency (ordinary pesetas are changed at a Ciudad bank run by a 17-year-old), and its own stores ranging from a supermarket to a filling station, all run by boys. Boys over the age of 14 who have been in the community for at least five



Clowning around at the Grand Palais.

years spend one year practicing their trade for the benefit of the town.

The town is mostly self-supporting, with a small sum from the government and insufficient private subsidies. It is hoped that the circus tour and sales of Ciudad de los Muchachos-made handicrafts will fill the coffers to a more reassuring level.

The circus, which began in 1968, probably shows the results of Father Silva's ideas most dramatically. The boys are confident and efficient, strikingly manly and self-reliant for their ages.

"Father Silva wants to show that children can accomplish important things," says assistant Jesus Alaejos. "No one ever believes they can—mothers and fathers yes, but not children. You must believe in them. We want children to believe that they can do anything."

## PEOPLE: Svetlana, One Year After

Svetlana Stalin Peters, 44, daughter of the late Soviet dictator, is expecting a baby. Late spring, a spokesman for her husband announced yesterday in Phoenix, Svetlana, who has two other children—Josef, 25, a doctor named after his grandfather, and Yekaterina, 20, whom she left behind in Moscow when she fled to the West. Married American architect William Wesley Peters, 58, last April. At the time, she said that she hoped to become a mother again but that it was "in God's hands." Mr. Peters, vice-president of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation and an assistant of the late great architect for many years, previously was married to one of Wright's daughters. The first Mrs. Peters was killed in an auto accident in 1946 along with a two-year-old son.

American actress Lee Remick, 33, was married yesterday in a quiet ceremony in London to British director William Rory Gwynne, 30, who was divorced last June by actress Valerie Gearson after she accused him of committing adultery with Miss Remick. Miss Remick's previous marriage to American TV producer, 3111 Colman, father of her two children, was dissolved in Mexico last year.

The Gen. George S. Patton Jr. Memorial Center, a \$10 million complex including a music center, interfaith chapel and library-museum, funded by private and city funds and occupying a ten-acre site in San Gabriel, Calif., the World War hero's birthplace, was dedicated this week by the controversial tank-warfare genius's superior, General of the Army Omar Bradley. "Whatever you think of him," said Bradley in his dedication address, "he was one damned good soldier."

British pop star Mick Jagger, who has been convicted twice of drug charges, plans to donate the proceeds of the Jan. 4 premiere of his newest film "Performance" to "Release," an organization which helps drug addicts.

French and British officials in Paris yesterday denied a report in the mass-circulation British Daily Mirror that Queen Elizabeth is planning a state visit to France in early 1972, or possibly next year. "Top level talks have been going on... to fix up the Queen's visit to France," as he is known in Whitehall, a spokesman for the Mirror, but informed sources at the Elysee Palace, President



Svetlana Stalin Peters

Georges Pompidou's res said the report was "pure speculation." An assertion by the British Embassy.

Fear of jewel thieves, Maxine Cheshire of Theington Post, made many women wear fakes to last lavish Christmas ball in York to celebrate the birth of Prince Charles. Dowry of the bride, Miss Cheshire, was both wearing the necklace, reports Miss Cheshire, who happily confessing the magnificent tiara was from Brooks costumers.

In Peterborough, England, special garbage detail followed their instructions. They cleaned out the city's garbage cans of old newspapers. Only later did Percy discover their business, and only then did garbage collectors learn were supposed to have left the garbage of a night Mr. B. "I'm afraid, rather a 'poop' mid-a official."

Pearl Jenson, runner of the Miss World contest at Africa South, says she is going South Africa to take career abroad. "I am considering accepting a contract offered by a G film company," said Miss Jenson, 20, in Cape Town, so-called "colored," I do there is any future in me for me in this country."

Pusey Named CAMBRIDGE, Mass., (UPI)—Retiring Harvard, university professor Nathaniel Pusey will become president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation next fall. Dr. Pusey, 62, succeeded Charles S. Hamill who is retiring.

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